The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3801. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GRANT'S VICTORY.

Detailed Official Report of the Operations.

Dispatch from Gen. Meigs to Secretary Stanton.

Graphic Accounts of the Three Days' Fighting.

The Preliminary Movements a Surprise to the Rebels.

The Best Directed and Best Ordered Battle of the War.

GLORIOUS CONDUCT OF OUR TROOPS.

Our Entire Loss Officially Reported at about Three Thousand.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 28.

An official statement of our losses in the recent battles at Chattanooga was received here this morning. Our casualties in killed and wounded on the 23d, 24th and 25th, were but little over three thousand at the storming of Lookout Mountain, and at the assault upon Missionary Ridge about two hundred.

The report of our losses on the 26th is not yet received.

Our wounded are all under cover and well cared for. Hospital and all other supplies are abundant.

DETAILED OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS, CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 26, 1863.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: On the 23d instant, at 11½ A. M., Gen. GRANT ordered a demonstration against Mission Ridge, to develop the force holding it. The troops marched out, formed in order, and advanced in line of battle, as if on parade.

The rebels watched the formation and movement from their picket lines and rifle-pits, and from the summits of Mission Ridge, five hundred feet above us, and thought it was a review and drill, so openly and deliberately, so regular, was it all done.

The line advanced, preceded by skirmishers, and at 2 o'clock P.M. reached our picket lines and opened a rattling volley upon the rebel pickets, who replied and run into their advanced line of rifle-pits. After them went our skirmishers and into them, along the centre of the line of 25,000 troops which Gen. THOMAS had so quickly displayed, until we opened fire.

Prisoners assert that they thought the whole movement was a review and general drill, and that it was too late to send to their camps for reinforcements, and that they were overwhelmed by force of numbers. It was a surprise in open daylight.

At 3 P. M., the important advanced position of Orchard Knob and the lines right and left were in our possession, and arrangements were ordered for holding them during the night. The next day, at daylight, Gen. THOMAS had 5,000 men across the Tennessee, and established on its south bank, and commenced the construction of a pontoon bridge about six miles above Chattanooga.

The rebel steamer *Dunbar* was repaired at the right moment, and rendered effective aid in this crossing, carrying over six thousand men. By night-fall, Gen. THOMAS had seized the extremity of Missionary Ridge nearest the river, and was entrenching himself. Gen. HOWARD, with a brigade, opened communication with him from Chattanooga, on the south side of the river. Skirmishing and cannonading continued all day on the left and centre. Gen. HOOKER scaled the slopes of Lookout Mountain, and from the valley of Lookout Creek drove the rebels around the point. He captured some two thousand prisoners, and established himself high up the mountain side, in full view of Chattanooga. This raised the blockade, and now steamers were ordered from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. They had run only to Kelly's Ferry, whence ten miles of hauling over mountain roads and twice across the Tennessee on pontoon bridges brought us our supplies.

All night the point of Missionary Ridge on the extreme left and the side of Lookout Mountain, on the extreme right, blazed with the camp-fires of loyal troops.

The day had been one of dense mists and rains, and much of Gen. HOOKER's battle was fought above the clouds, which concealed him from our view, but from which his musketry was heard.

At nightfall the sky cleared and the full moon, "the traitors doom," shone upon the beautiful scene, until 1 A. M., when twinkling sparks upon the mountain side showed that picket skirmishing was going on. Then it ceased. A brigade, sent from Chattanooga, crossed the Chattanooga Creek and opened communication with HOOKER.

Gen. GRANT's headquarters during the afternoon of the 23d and the day of the 24th, were in WOOD's redoubt, except when, in the course of the day, he rode along the advanced line, visiting the headquarters of the several commanders, in Chattanooga Valley.

At daylight on the 25th the Stars and Stripes were descried on the peak of Lookout. The rebels had evacuated the mountain.

HOOKER moved to descend the mountain, and striking Mission Ridge at the Rossville Gap, to sweep on both sides and on its summit.

The rebel troops were seen as soon as it was light enough, streaming regiments and brigades along the narrow summit of Mission Ridge, either concentrating on the right to overwhelm SHERMAN, or marching for the railroad, and raising the siege.

They had evacuated the valley of Chattanooga—would they abandon that of Chicamauga?

The twenty-pounders and four and a quarter-inch rifles of WOOD's redoubt, opened on Mission Ridge. Orchard Knob sent its compliments to the Ridge, which, with rifled Parrotts answered, and the cannonade thus commenced continued all day. Shot and shell screamed from Orchard Knob to Missionary Ridge, and from Missionary Ridge to Orchard Knob, and from WOOD's redoubt over the heads of Gens. GRANT and THOMAS and their Staffs, who were with us in this favorable position, from whence the whole battle could be seen as in an amphitheatre. The headquarters were under fire all day long.

Cannonading and musketry were heard from Gen. SHERMAN, and Gen. HOWARD marched the Eleventh corps to join him.

Gen. THOMAS sent out skirmishers who drove in the rebel pickets, and chased them into their intrenchments, and at the foot of Mission Ridge SHERMAN made an assault against BRAGG's right, intrenched on a high knob next to that, on which SHERMAN himself lay fortified. The assault was gallantly made.

SHERMAN reached the edge of the crest, and held his ground for (it seemed to me) an hour, but was bloodily repulsed by reserves.

A general advance was ordered, and a strong line of skirmishers, followed by a deployed line of battle, some two miles in length. At the signal of leaden shots from the headquarters on Orchard Knob, the line moved rapidly and orderly forward. The rebel pickets discharged their muskets and ran into their rifle-pits. Our skirmishers followed on their heels.

The line of battle was not far behind, and we saw the grey rebels swarm out of the ledge line of rifle-pits, in numbers which surprised us, and over the base of the hill. A few turned and fired their pieces, but the greater number collected into the many roads which cross obliquely up its steep face, and went on to their top. Some regiments pressed on and swarmed up the steep sides of the ridge, and here and there a color was advanced beyond the lines. The attempt appeared most dangerous, but the advance was supported, and the whole line was ordered to storm the heights, upon which not less than forty pieces of artillery, and no one knew how many muskets, stood ready to slaughter the assailants. With cheers answering to cheers, the men swarmed upwards. They gathered to the points least difficult of ascent, and the line was broken. Color after color was planted on the summit, while musket and cannon vomited their thunder upon them.

A well-directed shot from Orchard Knob exploded a rebel caisson on the summit, and the gun was seen galloping to the right, its driver lashing his horses. A party of our soldiers intercepted them, and the gun was captured with cheers.

A fierce musketry fight broke out to the left, where, between THOMAS and SHERMAN, a mile or two of the ridge was still occupied by the rebels.

BRAGG left the house in which he had held his headquarters, and rode to the rear as our troops crowded the hill on either side of him.

Gen. GRANT proceeded to the summit, and there did we only know its height.

Some of the captured artillery was put into position. Artillerists were sent for to work the guns. Caissons were searched for ammunition.

The rebel log breastworks were torn to pieces and carried to the other side of the ridge, and used in forming barricades across.

A strong line of infantry was formed in the rear of BAIRD's line, hotly engaged in a musketry contest with the rebels to the left, and a secure lodgement was soon effected.

The other assault to the right of our centre gained the summit, and the rebels threw down their arms and fled.

HOOKER coming in favorable position, swept the right of the ridge and captured many prisoners.

BRAGG's remaining troops left early in the night, and the battle of Chattanooga, after days of manœuvring and fighting, was won. The strength of the rebellion in the centre is broken. BURNSIDE is relieved from danger in East Tennessee. Kentucky and Tennessee are rescued. Georgia and the southeast are threatened in the rear, and another victory is added to the chapter of "Unconditional Surrender GRANT."

To-night the estimate of captures is several thousands of prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery.

Our loss for so great a victory is not severe.

BRAGG is firing the railroad as he retreats towards Dalton. SHERMAN is in hot pursuit.

To-day I viewed the battle-field, which extends for six miles along Mission Ridge and for several miles on Lookout Mountain.

Probably not so well directed, so well ordered a battle has been delivered during the war. But one assault was repulsed—but that assault by calling to that point the rebel reserves, prevented them repulsing any of the others.

A few days since BRAGG sent to Gen. GRANT a flag of truce, advising him that it would be prudent to remove non-combatants who might be still in Chattanooga.

No reply has been returned, but the combatants having removed from this vicinity, it is probable that non-combatants can remain without imprudence.

N. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General

GEN. BURNSIDE'S SITUATION.

Interesting Statements by Col. Leisure.

Col. LEISURE, of the Roundhead (Pa.) regiment, who left Knoxville on Nov. 11, has given the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* the following interesting information regarding BURNSIDE's situation.

"That General says that BURNSIDE has been all along aware that a movement was to be made against him, and that the late fight at Campbell's Station, and other points between Loudon and Knoxville, was not so much to allow his trains to get off as to afford his outlying posts, &c., to concentrate at Knoxville. This has been successfully done, and BURNSIDE's force now amounts, we are glad to say, to full 20,000 men. This includes, however, several new levies of East Tennesseeans, who, although individually brave, are ignorant, badly drilled, and generally unreliable when hard pressed. BURNSIDE has plenty of guns and ammunition, and can hold Knoxville against four times his numbers. Some of the best batteries in the service, including one of 20-pound Parrotts, is with him, while the formidable fortifications stretching in a semi-circle a couple of miles from the town, and constructed by the rebels against us, have been materially strengthened under directions of Col. POE.

It is a mistake to suppose Knoxville closely invested. LONGSTREET is only on the north side, while the south and all the region across the Holston River is open to us. This district is full of forage, corn, wheat, &c. BURNSIDE has all the mills. He has also fortified the heights immediately across the river, and his batteries command for four miles the only practicable roads of approach to the city on that side.

It is by this route BURNSIDE's telegraph to Cumberland Gap runs, by which he communicates with GRANT, and it is by this route he could retreat to Cumberland Gap if the rebels pressed him too hard. The most reliable troops with BURNSIDE are the Ninth army corps, now numbering about twelve thousand men. He has abundance of cavalry, under Gen. SHACKELFORD, the commander who chased MORGAN through Ohio, and altogether is able to give LONGSTREET a hard tussle.

Gen. LEISURE states that not only has BURNSIDE entire confidence in his position, but that his whole army have entire confidence in *him*, and will hear of his being relieved with great regret. It is probable that by this time the railroad between Cleveland and Loudon, by which LONGSTREET came, and must get all his supplies, has been cut either by GRANT's or BURNSIDE's cavalry; and if this be the case, LONGSTREET will have a 'very hard road to travel.' He has already been punished severely, and it will be a singular thing if, between SHERMAN and BURNSIDE, he be not caught in a trap which will finish his campaign for some time to come.

The troops which were probably intended to reinforce LONGSTREET from LEE, *via* Lynchburgh and Jonesboro, have doubtless been recalled to Gordonsville, by MEADE's threatened advance. MEADE is waiting on the banks of the Rapidan, to strike at LEE whenever that General shows any symptoms of weakening himself to strengthen either BRAGG or LONGSTREET, so that the situation appears to be satisfactory all around. LONGSTREET's force is composed chiefly of Alabamians and Georgians, but with the exception of HOOD's division, the rest are not the best troops in the South. Besides, even supposing his railroad communications uncut, he will have to wagon all his supplies over most wretched roads for over thirty miles. This he cannot do long, so that if he be not overwhelmed, we may soon expect to hear of his speedy retirement.

A DISPATCH FROM PARSON BROWNLOW.

The following dispatch appears in the Cincinnati *Gazette:*

CAMP LOUDON, Ky., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Gen. BURNSIDE still holds Knoxville, and has held his position for ten days, against great odds. He is a moral and military hero, and has endeared himself to the Union men of East Tennessee as no man ever did, and deserves the honor and confidence of the whole country. My family are in Knoxville, and I am on my way to Cincinnati—advised to leave by the military authorities. I shall return by Chattanooga.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 28.

THE PRESIDENT GETTING BETTER.

The condition of the President, who has been confined to his chamber for several days by sickness, seemed to be much improved to-day, and to promise an early recovery of health. There is nothing in the symptoms of his ailment to excite the fears of his friends.

THE IRON-CLAD SANGAMON.

A commission of competent engineers has, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, made a thorough examination of the iron-clad *Sangamon*, now lying at Washington Yard, and pronounced her in all respects seaworthy.

INCREASE OF THE TAX ON DISTILLED LIQUORS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has concluded to recommend in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury a large increase in the excise tax on distilled spirits, the present tax being considered absurdly low as compared with that levied by other Governments, while in England it yields twenty per centum and upward of the gross internal revenue of that country. In our own it yields less than ten per centum. As it is deemed necessary to increase taxation to make the law meet the expectations of Congress, there is no article on which it can be better levied than on this. Therefore, the Commissioner will ask that the tax be increased to fifty or sixty cents, probably to the later sum.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF ALEXANDRA.

Some idea may be formed of the immense amount of business transacted at the office of Lieut.-Col. W. H. WELLS, Provost-Marshal for the defences south of the Potomac, Alexandria, Va., by reference to the following statement:

Number of prisoners arrested or forwarded from June 1, 1863, to Nov. 15, 1863, 2,245.

Number of passes issued to citizens from June 1 1863, to Nov. 15, 1863, 59,194.

Number of permits to take out supplies issued from June 1 to Nov. 15, 1863, 5,115. [This item may vary somewhat.]

The number of horses and mules captured from June 1, 1863, to Nov. 15, 1863, 362.

NOTE.—A very large amount of miscellaneous goods have been captured and turned over, the value of which we have no means of estimating, and a schedule of which would be very voluminous.

PRIZE SCHOONERS.

Prize schooner *Arctic*, captured off Wilmington, and schooner *Geo. Chisholm*, off Sankee River, each with cargoes of salt, from Nassau, have arrived at Washington.

ESCAPE OF JOHN MORGAN.

The Noted Horse-Thief and Six of his Officers Break Out of Columbus Jail.

COLUMBUS, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN MORGAN and six of his officers—Capts. BENNETT, TAYLOR, SHELDON, HAINES, HOCKERSMITH and MAGEE—escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary this morning between 2 o'clock and daylight.

JOHN MORGAN, on retiring, changed with his brother DICK from the top cell to the lower tier. The floor of the lower cell is two and a half inches thick, in which a hole was cut, under the bed, leading down into a two and a half foot sewer, running to the main wall around the Penitentiary. This wall was cut under, and the party escaped into the open country. The night was dark, with heavy rain. All efforts are being made by the authorities for his recapture.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 28.

JOHN MORGAN and six of his officers, viz.: Capts. BENNETT, TAYLOR, SHELDON, HAYNES, HACKERSMITH, and MCGEE, escaped from Columbus Penitentiary last night, by digging through the floor of their cell to a sewer leading to the river. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of MORGAN.

A BRITISH STEAMER SEARCHED.

Passengers by the Corsica Examined—A Confederate Mail and Rebel Funds Found.

On the arrival of the British steamship *Corsica*, on Friday, from Havana and Nassau, she was boarded by the Custom-house officials in force. Every passenger on board was thoroughly searched in their persons and baggage, when a large amount of specie and Confederate money, also a large Confederate mail, was found. We did not hear of any of the passengers being detained in custody.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 28.

About two thousand boxes and packages arrived here yesterday by Adams' Express, *en route* for National prisoners in and about Richmond, from their friends at the North.

The steamer *Conqueror* sailed for Newberne, N. C., at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Prize-Steamer Herald at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The British steamer *Herald*, in charge of Acting Master KING, from Port Royal, S. C., arrived here this morning. She was captured Oct. 25, by the gunboat *Tioga*, on the Bahama Banks, while on the passage from Savannah to Nassau. She has 261 bales of cotton on board.

Bounty in Erie County.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The Board of Supervisors have to-day adopted a resolution appropriating five hundred thousand dollars for bounties in Erie County, each recruit to receive three hundred dollars.

Sailing of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Nov. 28.

The steamship *North American* sailed at 4:30 P. M. to-day for Liverpool.

Additional from the Bermudas.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

From the Newark Advertiser, Nov. 27.

Mr. ABRAM VAN WINKLE, of this city, who, with his wife, was a passenger on the *Harvest Queen*, which arrived at New-York from St. George, Bermuda, on Wednesday evening, has given us some information from that Anglo-rebel island—the chief resort of the blockade-runners.

The steamer *Gibraltar*, formerly the noted privateer *Sumter*, arrived at Hamilton on Sunday, the 15th inst., in four days from Wilmington with 350 bales of cotton, having succeeded in eluding the vigilance of our blockading squadron. She was coaling there and would leave in a day or two for Liverpool. It was understood among the Southerners there that she would receive an armament and resume her old occupation as privateer.

The Clyde steamer *Berome*, of 160 tons burden, reached Hamilton on Friday, the 13th. She is one hundred and eighty feet long, can carry three hundred bales of cotton, draws but three feet nine inches water, and on the trip from St. George to Hamilton ran *nineteen miles an hour.* She was being painted lead color when Mr. VAN WINKLE left, and was intended for running the blockade. The steamers *City of Petersburgh*, from Greenock, Scotland, and *Ceres*, from London, each loaded with very valuable cargoes of merchandise, had reached Hamilton, intending to run the blockade. Both vessels are also very fast.

There was quite a fleet of blockade-runners in the harbor, all of which were being painted lead-color. They are low, long vessels of great speed, and hardly discernible in the night. These vessels clear from Hamilton for Nassau, but as soon as they get out to sea sail straight for Wilmington: if caught by our West India squadron their Nassau clearance is made a pretext for release. Recent trips have, however, been very unfortunate, five of seven blockade runners having been caught by our cruisers off Wilmington. New and faster vessels are, however, constantly arriving and running their chances.

Among the passengers on the *Harvest Queen* was the widow of Ex-President TYLER, who had run the blockade from Wilmington.

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

Arrival of the George Washington from New-Orleans.

Operations in Texas Still Successful.

Surprise of the Enemy in Western Louisiana.

Attempt of the Rebels to Interrupt River Navigation.

The U. S. mail steamer *George Washington*, Capt. WILLETS, from New-Orleans, arrived yesterday evening, bringing dates to the 21st inst. She has a full passenger list, the mails, and a large and valuable cargo.

To Mr. E. S. ALLEN, the Purser of the ship, we are again indebted for full files of papers and the prompt delivery of our correspondence.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1863—7 A. M.

News from Gen. BANKS in Texas continues good. He has captured Corpus Christi and several smaller places. The Texans are exhibiting strong evidences of Unionism wherever the army marches—so much so that arms and equipments for them, particularly for the cavalry service, are being sent from here.

From Western Louisiana there is news of a very well managed reconnoissance and surprise of the enemy. On the 20th, cavalry were sent out on the Abbeville road, and the Vermillion road, a mile in the rear of Camp Pratt, supported by infantry and artillery. They took the enemy completely by surprise, capturing the whole of the Sixth Texas, (with the exception of 25 men,) commanded by Col. BAGLEY. The Lieutenant-Colonel and Major were absent and escaped. They also dispersed the Second Louisiana cavalry (rebel) and returned with slight loss.

The British brig *Dashing Wave* arrived here on the 20th, a prize to the gunboat *New-London*. She was captured going into the Rio Grande. She had on board a cargo of clothing and medicines and $70,000 in gold.

Reports from the Mississippi River are that a rebel force ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 men are trying to concentrate at some point on the river not far above Port Hudson, to impede navigation. On the 18th the steamboat *Emerald* was attacked by a section of this force having four pieces of artillery. They fired several shots at her, one of which went through the pilot-house. She was struck also by a shell in the boiler deck. There being a heavy fog, she escaped further injury. No lives were lost. There is a report, which is authentic, of a strong rebel force gathering at Clinton, La., and another at Woodville, Miss. The rebels are very active all along the river from Baton Rouge to the Mississippi State line, and all their movements look to preparations for concentrating at some point on the river in heavy force, and planting batteries to obstruct the commerce of the Mississippi. Their plans will be developed shortly.

The steamer *White Cloud* arrived last night, bringing 3,000 barrels of flour.

The steamer *Sunny Side*, from Memphis for the Ohio River, with 100 bales of cotton and a number of passengers, was destroyed by fire, several lady passengers being burned to death or drowned.

THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph to the Southwest Pass.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 21.

On the 17th inst. our forces attacked Aransas City, Texas, and it surrendered. We captured 160 prisoners and three guns.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

No News of the Advance—Our Cavalry on Friday near the Chancellorsville Battle-Ground.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 28.

No intelligence respecting the Army of the Potomac has been received to-day at army headquarters, up to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Star* says that yesterday morning our cavalry pushed forward as far as Locust Grove, where they met the advance of the rebel cavalry, and the latter were driven across Russell Creek, or river, and afterwards across Mill Run. A body of rebel infantry was posted between that point and Orange Court-house, and the whole rebel force moved off in the direction of the latter place.

Locust Grove is four miles south of Germanna Ford, in Orange County, and within a short distance of the wilderness where HOOKER fought his battle.

Mill Run is two miles from Locust Grove, and from thence to Mountain River, where the rebel Gen. EARLY, with EWELL's old corps, is said to be in force, is about six miles. Orange Court-house is eight or ten miles further on in a southwest direction.

A Steamer Burned at Port Hudson with 3,500 Bales of Cotton—Price of Cotton at Memphis.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 28.

A steamer from Natchez, bound for New-Orleans, laden with 3,500 bales of Cotton, was entirely consumed by fire at Port Hudson last week.

On the 25th instant, Cotton was in better demand at Memphis than for several days previous. Factors generally were holding the higher grades for better prices. Over 400 bales were sold at prices averaging from 35c.@75c.

Seven hundred bales of Cotton passed Cairo yesterday, *en route* for Cincinnati.

The Cherokee Indians Asking for Relief, etc.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 18.

A delegation of Cherokee Indians, headed by Capt. CHRISTY, Acting Chief, paid their respects to Gen. MCNEIL, to-day, by order of their National Council.

It is reported that CHRISTY recounted the sufferings of the Indians from roving banditti; asked for protection against their depredations; desired authority to raise a regiment of cavalry, and to adopt guerrilla warfare as the only means of ridden themselves of mounted marauders. Also, that they asked that the districts allotted for their settlement should be better protected by the United States authorities, so as to enable the Indians to cultivate the soil and secure more comfortable homes.

Gen. MCNEIL replied that he represented the condition of the Indians to the proper authority, recommending some measures for their improvement, and that he would afford them all the protection in his power.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday Nov. 26.

Business is generally suspended and to-day is devoted to Thanksgiving.

The Sheriff of Los Angelos proposing yesterday to arrest the members of a vigilance committee who had hung five horse thieves and murderers, a cavalry company of United States Volunteers from San Pedro marched to the town, when the Sheriff stopped the proceedings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 27.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adopted an article compelling all children between six and fourteen years of age to attend school,

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

THE SITUATION OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

The Polish, Mexican and American Questions.

FULL TEXT OF THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

VIEWS OF THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

The mails by the *Arabia* arrived at this port yesterday morning. In our files we find the following interesting and important details of the news, of which we have already had a full synopsis by telegraph:

FRANCE.

SITUATION OF THE EMPIRE.

From Galignani, Nov. 12.

The official statement of the situation of the Empire, composed of reports sent in from the various Ministerial departments, has been distributed to the members of the Two Chambers. As the financial explanations are to be presented separately, nothing is said for the moment of that branch of the service. For Foreign Affairs, the account published commences in these terms:

THE POLISH QUESTION.

At the opening of the last session of the great bodies of the State, the Emperor's Government congratulated itself on the general situation of Europe. If some difficulties existed on different points of the Continent, there was nothing to lead to the anticipation of speedy complications, and in particular nothing to announce that the Polish question was on the eve of again forcing itself on the attention of the Cabinets.

For the last two years a certain degree of agitation prevailed in Poland, but no project of a rising manifested itself; everything, on the contrary, appeared to show that a recourse to arms no more entered into the calculations of the men invested with the confidence of the country than into the wishes of the people. The recruitment, transformed into a measure of proscription, drove to despair those whom it threatened to affect, and conflicts broke out simultaneously on several points.

The question, however, did not present itself except under the auspices of a purely local movement caused by a determinate cause of complaint. The convention signed at St Petersburgh on Feb. 8, by which, under pretext of maintaining order on the frontier, Prussia bound herself toward Russia to cooperate in a certain degree in the repression, gave to the struggle an international character, and obliged the Cabinets to occupy themselves with it.

The Polish question is essentially European, for it cannot put itself forward without involving the most important interests. France signed the documents under the protection of which Poland has been placed, and French sympathies have never been wanting to that nation in her former trials. It is a tradition which the Emperor's Government could less avoid deferring to than any other.

England had the same rights and the same reasons for interfering. The French Government therefore applied to that Power, to come to an understanding, in order to represent in concert to the Cabinet of Berlin, the danger of her intermeddling in an affair of which she was so unfortunately extending the importance. We moreover were aware that Austria regarded the engagements concluded at St. Petersburgh in the same light as ourselves. The Emperor's Government made known to her its intentions. The Cabinet of Vienna had already expressed its sentiments to Prussia and to Russia, when they solicited her adhesion to those arrangements. The proceedings adopted with the Prussian Court had for result to obtain explanations which lessened the fear which had been entertained of seeing her take an active part in the hostilities.

When we had to make known our views at Berlin, we took care to avoid any isolated action, and also to avoid any false interpretation. The nature, however, of our relations with Russia, authorized and induced us at the same time to attempt with her the plan of personal efforts and friendly counsels before coming to official communications and a combined action.

The French Government had not waited, in order to give prudent advice, to be constrained to it by urgent necessity. In 1857, His Majesty wishing to avail himself, in the interest of order and of peace, of the confidence which so happily united the two Cabinets, felt himself induced by the sincerity of his esteem and of his friendship for the Emperor ALEXANDER, to recommend the state of Poland to the solicitude of the Court of Russia. Such language was worthy of being understood by the Sovereign who was about to give, in the emancipation of serfs, so striking a proof of his prudence. Facts have since too strongly shown the opportuneness of those suggestions, and testify every day how much it is to be regretted that they were not listened to.

His Majesty's Government, in presence of the conjunctures which have justified its previsions, considered it as a duty not to conceal its anxieties from Russia. It pointed out with unreserved frankness our perplexities in the midst of events of which the public opinion of the country, as well as the general interests of Europe, would not allow us to remain indifferent spectators. The French Ambassador was instructed to point out, in terms the most conformable to the friendly relations of the Governments, the advantages of a policy of reparation and of progress.

The English Government, in a dispatch addressed at that time to its representative at St. Petersburgh, recommended a general amnesty and the restitution of the privileges granted to the Poles by the Emperor ALEXANDER I. The French Cabinet could not but approve of the applications, which to a certain point entered into the more general order of ideas which it also entertained, but in order to leave to Russia the merit of entire spontaneousness, it abstained from directly supporting them. The English Cabinet having afterward proposed to invite the parties who signed the general Treaty of Vienna to express similar wishes, the Government of His Majesty announced its intention of adhering to that proposal only in case of obtaining the consent of the other Powers.

We had pointed out to the Russian Cabinet the interest it had in anticipating diplomatic representations by resolutely assuming the initiative. But we had not obtained any promises—any assurance that would allow us to hope for a satisfactory result from a longer personal pressure. It became necessary to adopt another course.

The Government of her Britannic Majesty had preceded us in its communications to the Russian Cabinet. Austria, without viewing events in the same light as England, continued to observe a well-disposed neutrality as to the Poles. The Emperor's Government accordingly flattered itself with the hope of forming between the three Courts an understanding which would insure to their measures the European character required by the nature of the interests at stake, and at once unite all the guarantees of moderation and force.

The Cabinet of London, in its first communication, had taken the treaties of 1815 as a starting-point. Russia had made a precise reply by contesting the interpretation given to them by the principal Secretary of State; she confined herself, as a method of pacification, to speaking of an amnesty after the war, and promising not to withdraw any of the concessions she had made. The French Government doubted the success of any measure based exclusively on those treaties, and thought that matters should be viewed from a higher ground. The acts of 1815 assuredly conceded precious advantages to the Poles, in reviving the Polish name, in stipulating for her national institutions, and in establishing certain links between all the parts of the kingdom as it existed before the first partition. But those arrangements have not prevented the recurrence of commotions which periodically menace the repose of Europe. Without denying that the treaties offered to the Cabinets a legal motive of intervention, the French Government thought that it would be proper to invoke principally the interests of European order common to all the Powers.

The two Cabinets appreciated these considerations; and the Emperor's Government made them the subject of a dispatch to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh. The dispatch concluded by signalizing the opportunity of considering the means of placing Poland in the conditions of a durable peace.

Austria, whilst alleging special interests as a Power conterminous and more exposed to the influence of these disturbances, held a language similar to our own. England, without abandoning her first argument on the treaties, reproduced, in a briefer form, the ideas which we had developed. The greater part of the States of Europe gave their adhesion to them, and thus stamped the communications of the three Courts with the character of a veritable European manifestation.

Russia appeared to receive these overtures with favor. Although she endeavored to cast the responsibility of the Polish movement on encouragements from without and revolutionary intrigues, she recognized the extent of the evil, and the inefficacy of the measures adopted up to that time to provide a remedy. She neither contested the general interests engaged in the Polish question, nor the special interests of conterminous States. She did not decline the competence of the Governments who signed the final act of the Treaty of Vienna, but appeared, on the contrary, to accept their assistance for a deliberation, the bases of which she invited the three Powers to communicate.

England was of opinion that the negotiations should be preceded by an armistice, in spite of the difficulties which its execution might encounter. The idea of stopping as soon as possible the effusion of blood was too conformable to the feelings of the French Government not to obtain its approbation; and whilst itself acquiesced, it recommended the same to the Court of Austria.

The Cabinet of Vienna, on its part, drew up a programme in six articles, the principal object of which was to claim for Poland institutions similar to those of Galicia. Judging these data insufficient, the French Government introduced notable modifications in them, and for the sake of a good understanding agreed to admit the programme, but only as a starting-point for the conferences. We had, besides, attached much value to an appeal made to the whole of Europe to participate in the negotiations. France has constantly declared that she will always be found ready to enter on such discussions in the full light of day.

The three Courts, in the communications which they a second time directed to their Ambassadors, had not succeeded in avoiding certain shades of expression which could not escape the attention of Russia. It might have been foreseen that that Power would seek to derive profit from the apparent diversity of views. In order to parry that danger as much as possible, the French Government made to the Vienna and London Cabinets a proposal to consolidate the accord by taking, in the form of a convention or a protocol, an engagement to pursue in concert a regulation of Polish affairs, by diplomatic methods, or otherwise, if necessary. Such an engagement, besides the immediate advantage of exalting the authority of the language of the allied Courts, would have offered to that Power whose position required most consideration the guarantees of a complete solidarity in all eventualities. We were persuaded that the surest method of preventing complications was to show ourselves ready to meet them with all the firmness required, and that conflicts between Governments took their origin not so often in bold resolutions as in protractions and hesitations that allowed difficulties to become aggravated. Our proposition was not accepted. The Russian Court replied to the programme of the three Powers by an absolute refusal. She promised to take the six points into consideration, but only when the insurrection was suppressed. She rejected all idea of a supension of arms, and declining the competency of the Powers which signed the General Act of 1815, which she had previously admitted, she proposed to open with Austria and Prussia, as participating Powers, a separate negotiation.

The Vienna Cabinet rejected that proposal without hesitation, as being contrary to her duties to the two other Powers, and gave explanations at St. Petersburgh with a spontaneousness and a frankness which did honor to her sincerity.

The French Government at the same time expressed at London and Vienna the painful impression it had felt on receiving the replies of Russia. The three Cabinets addressed fresh communications to St. Petersburgh, the conclusions of which were conceived in identical terms. They unanimously declared Russia to be responsible for the consequences which might arise from a refusal to take their representations into account, and from the prolongation of the troubles in Poland. The last dispatches of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF are well known.

Notwithstanding the little success of the diplomatic intervention of the three Powers, the Emperor's Government has the satisfaction of knowing that it has, from the moment in which the Polish question was brought forward, in the measure of its rights and its duties toward England, neglected nothing to arrive at a solution. Ever attentive to the painful spectacle of the struggle which is going on in Poland, it loses sight of none of the interests which are connected with that conflict. It will maintain its accord with England and Austria, and it cannot believe that the union of the Cabinets, in an affair so worthy of their solicitude, must remain sterile.

We have not, however, the pretension to impose our solutions on the Powers interested, as much or even more directly than ourselves in the settlement of the existing difficulties. In a question essentially European, it is neither in conformity with our obligations or our rights to incur alone a responsibility which it is the duty of all to partake.

The Danish dispute, Rome and Italy, the relations with Turkey, and the situation of MONTENEGRO are touched up, and then the

AMERICAN QUESTION

is discussed as follows:

"The sad previsions suggested by the exasperation of the struggle carried on during three years in the United States, have been but too much realized. Blood has continued to flow, whilst the respective situations of the belligerents do not allow us to anticipate a period of this terrible crisis. In presence of such an accumulation of ruins, and such a sacrifice of life in a struggle hitherto fruitless, *we have felt profound regret that the proposition which we made at London and at St. Petersburgh, to unite in provoking an armistice, was not accepted.* Compelled to renounce that project by a double refusal, we have, however, declared that our desire to contribute to the reëstablishment of peace in any form would not be the less lively and sincere. We have given proof of this by suggesting the idea of substituting for the project of an amicable intervention of the Maritime Powers, the expedient of direct messages between the Government of the United States and the Confederates of the South. This new attempt has not been more fortunate than the preceding.

From that time we have nothing left but to follow out the line of conduct adopted ever since the beginning of this war by the Government of the Emperor. This we have striven to do with scrupulous care under all circumstances. We have remained neutral and well disposed; although it has often been difficult for us to reconcile this part with our duties toward our fellow-countrymen. Independently of the sufferings, which, in our departments, are the consequence of the American crisis, hostilities on the territory of the Union itself have occasioned considerable detriment and loss to French residents. They have often had occasion to make just complaint of the abusive proceedings of the civil and military authorities. Our countrymen must understand that their interests, like those of other foreigners, cannot claim an exceptional security in the midst of the tumult of arms, and that in such cases all ordinary guarantees necessarily lose something of their efficacy. Moreover, a state of war imposes inevitable fetters on the commerce of neutrals. If the progress of liberal doctrines tends to relax them, it cannot wholly suppress them.

The Cabinet of Washington has been able to satisfy itself that we have made, in our reclamations, a large allowance for these difficulties. But the Government of the Emperor cannot disguise its pain at seeing so many aggrieved interests, well deserving of its care, making a vain appeal for protection."

MEXICO.

The object which the French Government aimed at in Mexico is declared to be very near its final accomplishment. The following is the language used:

"The Emperor's Government is on the point of attaining the object which it proposed to itself when it displayed the flag of France on the shores of Mexico. The success of our arms, by rendering the country free to dispose of itself, has confirmed the hopes which we founded in the good sense of the Mexican nation. The capture of Puebla has become a new title of glory for our heroic army; and the acclamations which greeted it in entering Mexico have loudly testified that our soldiers were received there as liberators. The Assembly of Notables has pronounced that Mexico could only expect regeneration from a monarchical institution. It also at the same time designated to the Mexican nation the Prince whom political circumstances approved to ourselves to indicate as most preferable. The expression of these wishes, inspired by a just confidence in the high and brilliant qualities of him to whom they were addressed, has been favorably received, with the sole reserve that the whole nation should be called on to ratify the patriotic and spontaneous impulse which decided the sending of the mission charged to offer the crown of Mexico to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. This is how we, on our part, had understood the bearing of the resolutions of the Assembly.

Whatever might be the authority of the influential men who composed it, their decisions, in our opinion, to become definitive, must receive from the populations a more explicit sanction. We congratulate ourselves on seeing our ideas shared by the eminent Prince whom Mexico calls to inaugurate its new destinies.

The fortune of France and the blood of her soldiers belong to France only. An evident and imperious French interest could therefore alone determine the Emperor's Government to engage in an undertaking of which it had beforehand weighed the sacrifices and difficulties. It had, moreover, foreseen the salvation of Mexico as a possible consequence of the military expedition to which it was constrained. The public feeling of the country and the wisdom of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN justify all our hopes in this matter.

In an early future we expect to receive from the new Government of Mexico the guarantees which have been wanting to our interests under all the Governments which preceded it. For the moment, important questions necessarily remain to be settled as concerns ourselves; for the military result of our expedition has only prepared the ground for ulterior negotiations. The Emperor's Government will devote all its attention to them."

The Central States of South America, the late revolution in Madagascar and the rebellion in China are very briefly alluded to, and that part of the document relative to foreign affairs concludes with a reference to Japan.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

FULL TEXT OF THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

The following is the full text of the Emperor's letter to the Sovereigns of Europe, as published in the *Moniteur* of Nov. 11:

In presence of the events which each day arise and press on, I believe it indispensable to make known all my thoughts to the Sovereigns to whom is confided the destinies of the peoples.

At all times when profound shocks have disturbed the bases and displaced the boundaries of States there have followed solemn transactions to regulate the new elements, and to consecrate, while revising them, the transformations accomplished. Such was the object of the Treaty of Westphalia in the 17th century, and of the negotiations of Vienna in 1815. It is on this latter foundation that the political edifice of Europe reposes to-day, and, nevertheless, as you cannot be ignorant, it is crumbling away on all sides.

If we consider attentively the situation of the various countries, it is impossible to recognize that almost at all points the treaties of Vienna are destroyed, modified, misinterpreted, or menaced. Hence duties without regulation, rights without title, and pretentions without curb. Peril so much the more formidable that the improvements brought about by the civilization which has bound nations amongst themselves through the solidarity of material interests, render war more destructive than ever.

We have here, then, a subject for grave meditations. Let us not wait, before taking our part, for sudden and irresistible events to disturb our judgment, and draw us, despite ourselves, into a contrary direction.

I come, therefore, to propose to you to regulate the present and assure the future in a Congress.

Called to the throne by Providence and the will of the French people, but trained in the school of adversity, it is perhaps less allowable for me than any other to ignore the rights of sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of peoples.

Thus I am ready without preconceived system to bring to an International Congress the spirit of moderation and justice, ordinarily the portion of those who have endured so many various trials.

If I take the initiative in such an overture I do not yield to an impulse of vanity, but, as I am a Sovereign the most credited with ambitious projects, I have it at heart to prove by a frank and loyal step that my sole object is to arrive without a shock at the pacification of Europe. If this proposition be accepted I pray you to accept Paris as the place of meeting.

In case the Princes allied with and friendly to France should deem it suitable to enhance by their presence the authority of the deliberations, I shall be proud to offer them my cordial hospitality. Europe would perhaps see some advantage in the capital whence the signal for overthrow has so many times issued, becoming the seat of conferences destined to lay the basis of a general pacification.

Written at Paris, 4th November, 1863.

NAPOLEON.

(Countersigned) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

HOW THE PROJECT IS RECEIVED.

IN PARIS.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

The *Constitutionnel* and *Pays* have both received instructions to anticipate the failure of the proposal for a Congress; and they argue, in almost identical terms, that Europe alone will be disgraced and injured by the refusal of the Emperor's magnanimous and disinterested offer; and that, in any event, France will have gained a moral triumph, and may fold her arms with a sense of conscious superiority. They lay themselves out to rebut the inference which the public generally inclines to draw from the imperial speech, that in default of a Congress there must be war. The Emperor does not say, they are ordered to observe, that if you do not come into a Congress, "I will make war;" but that if you reject the panacea which his infinite wisdom has provided for you, your calamity will be on your own head; "the war which he does not wish, but foresees," will be constantly hanging over you, and he will have relieved his soul from all responsibility for it. The aim of these articles is to serve the immediate purpose of mitigating the alarm of the Bourse. If they are, in a larger sense, well founded, they tend to confirm the views of those who from the first interpreted the speech as pacific upon the assumption that the proposal for a Congress was not serious, but only an expedient and a jack-o'-lanthorn diversion. It will not do, however, to trust to this construction. All the powers of Europe will now, more than ever, keep their hands on the hilt of the sword, and augment those arguments which the speech so unctuously desires to see diminished.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Thursday Evening, Nov. 12, 1863.

The impracticability of the Congress is now pretty universally admitted, in spite of the Emperor's letter and the articles in the semi-official Press. Nor can I say that I detect any doubts as to the ultimate issue among the public. What the public are anxious to know is what foreign Powers will have to say to the Emperor's proposal, and a great many rumors are circulated on the subject. There are people here, as everywhere else, who pretend they are able to see much further than their neighbors, who confidently assert that Russia will accept the Congress, just as six months ago they prophesied that Russia would accept the "six points." That view I have disposed of in a former letter, and I have not heard or seen anything since then calculated to alter my opinion. On one point, however, there is no doubt. Victor EMANUEL is prepared to join the Emperor in a Congress or in a war, or whatever else he may think fit to propose; but, according to the prevalent belief, England, Russia, Prussia and Austria will reserve their replies until they know what are the special points that are to be brought before the Congress. On the other hand, the assent of Spain, Portugal and the Scandinavian Powers is looked upon as highly probable.

IN VIENNA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

In the morning of the 7th inst., a Cabinet messenger brought to this city an autograph letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, and in the afternoon of the same day the French Ambassador at this Court presented it to His Majesty. During the last three days there has been a very active telegraphic correspondence between Vienna and London, and it is here said that no answer will be given to the Imperial missive until the intentions of the British Government are fully known. In my letter of the 7th inst., it was stated that "up to the very last minute" the semi-official organs of this Government positively asserted that the French speech would contain nothing calculated to annoy Austria, and I am now able to inform you how it happened that men in office were so far out in their calculations. Early in the morning of the 5th inst. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS forwarded to M. DE GRAMONT a telegram, in which it was said that Austria would have reason to be satisfied with the Emperor's speech. A copy of the telegram was sent to Count RECHBERG, who lost no time in communicating such agreeable information to his Sovereign. During the whole day the Austrians exulted greatly, but shortly after the sun had set they, to their great vexation, discovered that the information received from M. DE GRAMONT was incorrect. At 9 o'clock in the evening of the 5th inst. Count RECHBERG, the French Ambassador, and some other statesmen and diplomatists, were at Prince METTERNICH's, and there it was that they first got sight of the Imperial speech, which was telegraphed to this city *in extenso*. Count RECHBERG and the Duke DE GRAMONT are said to have been much perturbed while the document was being read, "but Prince METTERNICH was as calm and collected as his illustrious father would, under similar circumstances, have been." In the afternoon of Saturday, the 7th inst., the Prince returned to Paris, and shortly before his departure he was instructed to confer with Lord COWLEY as soon as he reached his destination. Men in office appear to have come to the conclusion that it would be impolitic to decline the invitation of the Emperor of the French, but before it accepts it the Austrian Cabinet will try to obtain from the French Government a promise that the Venetian question shall not be brought forward. Although the Emperor of the French declared that the treaties of 1815 had ceased to exist, he has invited the Sovereign German Bund, which was established by the Monarchs who were assembled here in the above-mentioned year, to attend the Congress of Princes. In the year 1848 neither France nor England would officially recognize the representatives of Germany. Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA refused to admit Baron ANDRIAN to her presence, and M. BASTIDE, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, received M. VON RAUMER in his shirt-sleeves. In the Paris *Nation* it was two or three days ago said that Prince METTERNICH would be recalled from Paris; but the *Wiener Zeitung* tells us that there has never been a question of removing him from his post. Eight or ten days ago a strong Russian wind was blowing here, and it is very possible that attempts were made to deprive Prince METTERNICH of the confidence of his Sovereign, but His Majesty must be well aware that he has no more faithful and devoted servant than the son of the man from whom he learned the rudiments of statecraft.

IN ST. PETERSBURGH.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1863.

Last night the telegraph brought us an extract from the Emperor NAPOLEON's speech, which has taken everybody by surprise; for though we are accustomed to sudden changes in the Emperor's policy, they do not astonish us the less when they occur. The Government here is not less surprised than the public, for I can positively state that up to yesterday evening no one in the Administration had the slightest idea that the Emperor intended to shift his ground with reference to the Polish question. Most of all I think it will be a surprise for the deluded Poles, who, after keeping their eyes fixed on France for so many months, and after being kept in suspense by repeated exchanges of diplomatic notes, which have ended in nothing, are now to see negotiations carried on for a Congress, in which the Polish question may or may not occupy the first place, and in which, of course, nothing could be done which would be felt as a humiliation by Russia. How the Poles will like this I do not know; but I think the time is not far distant when their illusions will be dispelled, and they will begin to understand that the promises upon which they have relied for so many years are never destined to be realized.

IN BERLIN.

Correspondence of the London Star.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has prepared a series of surprises for the politicians and diplomatists of Prussia, no less than of the rest of Europe. The announcement of his invitation to the monarchs of all the principal nations of Europe to take part in a Congress proposed to be held in Paris for the regulation of all unsettled and menacing questions of general European interest took every one by surprise. *L'Europe*, of Frankfort, published last night the full text of the Emperor's invitation to the German Bund. From certain indications it appears not improbable that the King of Prussia would not be averse to take part in the Congress, provided the other sovereigns of Europe generally accepted the invitation. There are many voices among the people, however, raised against the project. They declare that no good can be expected to come from a conclave of sovereigns. It will be, according to these parties, a crowned conspiracy against political freedom and progress. The Prussian papers have not had much time to criticise the inaugural speech of the Emperor at the opening of the French Chambers. So far as they have done so, they have uttered a divided judgment on the subject. Some say nothing could be more satisfactory than the oration of Nov. 5, and they see in it the signs of a more peaceful state of affairs in Europe for the future. Others regard the fair words of NAPOLEON as the disguise behind which the most warlike intentions are concealed. The latter was indeed the prevailing feeling at first, and manifested itself by a general decline of quotations at the Exchange.

AN OVERSIGHT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1863.

It appears that in sending the letters for the Congress to the Sovereign Princes of Europe four German Princes were completely forgotten. They are, it is true, of the most microscopic dimensions; but as we often find very little bodies the most conceited and the most techy about their dignity, the said Princes may consider it as an intended slight. There was no slight meant; it was merely an oversight, and the *Gotha Almanac* may not have been at hand at the moment. I understand the mistake has been repaired. The letters have been duly posted, and, I presume, prepaid.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

THE GOSSIP ABOUT LORD PALMERSTON.

Under the head of the "Lounger at the Clubs," the London *Illustrated Times* has the following:

"It is impossible to pass the 'tremendous scandal of the day' in silence. I will, therefore, tell your readers all I know upon the subject. But I will tell them no more. Of course, there are rumors enough afloat; but mere rumors affecting private character must find no place in your columns. All, then, that I know is this: There will shortly come before the Divorce Court a case in which a Mr. O'KANE will appear as plaintiff and Lord PALMERSTON will figure as co-respondent. This, I believe, is all that has been divulged to the public, and all that goes beyond this is mere rumor and not trustworthy. Something, however, is known about the solicitor for the plaintiff, and what is known it may be as well to publish. His name is THOMAS WELLS; his office is No. 47 Moorgate-street; and he is the same THOMAS WELLS who advertises in the morning papers that he, in conjunction with a Mr. WESTON, 'advances money on good security;' helps the 'embarrassed who are struggling against the force of misfortune' to 'effect compositions with their creditors;' obtains 'protection in cases from £5, (whatever that may mean,) payable by installments,' and that by him and his partner, Mr. WESTON, 'divorce cases are confidentially conducted.' There can be no doubt that the advertising Mr. THOMAS WELLS is the solicitor for the petitioner, for he himself has divulged the fact in a letter written to the *Morning Star*, to contradict a report that 'the great scandal' has been arranged. And now, in leaving this case, I would warn your readers not to prejudge it. As at present advised, and after due reflection upon the improbabilities—I had almost said the impossibilities—which have presented themselves before me, I have come to the conclusion, provisionally, that there must be some tremendous mistake or diabolical roguery somewhere behind this case. The political opponents of the noble Lord—or rather the baser sort of them—are all on the alert, *erectis auribus*, snuffing the wind, and already, in anticipation, tasting the sweets of office; for, of course, as the *Standard* puts it, 'unless the charge be repelled—as we anxiously trust will be the result—there can be no question as to the course which Her Majesty will feel it necessary to adopt. In that event, equally as a matter of course, *political changes must be expected*.' Exactly so! With the fall of Atlas the whole Whig world will rush down into irretrievable ruin, and the Conservative chiefs will be sent for, and the good time which has been so long in coming will come at last. Let not, however, the hopeful waiters on Providence, whose supreme ambition is to carry a box into the House of Commons at a cost of £1,200 to the country, count their chickens before they're hatched. For my part, I would not give them the amount of a month's salary of a junior lord for all the benefits they hope to extract out of this business. No, no! It cannot be! I will not believe it for a moment. The star of the noble lord, I fell convinced, is not destined to be thus ignominiously quenched."

A correspondent of *Saunders News Letter* writes under date of London, Nov. 7:

"The rumor which described the plaintiff in the cause of O'KANE *vs.* O'KANE and PALMERSTON as a clergyman of the Established Church proves to have been incorrect. He is, as I have now ascertained on reliable authority, a member of the Catholic Church, and some years since kept a school at Killarney. He then became connected with the *Kerry Star*, and on the demise of that short-lived journal came over to London with the object, no doubt, of bettering his fortunes. I do not presume to prejudice the case, but I may state that but one opinion is entertained here in regard to the matter. That opinion is that there is no foundation whatever for the charge against Lord PALMERSTON. The lady waited on him, it is true, at Cambridge House, with a memorial or prayer for assistance, and the noble lord received her with the courtesy and kindness which belong to his nature. He also, I have been given to understand, assisted her with his purse, and in this wise, and this alone, qualified himself for the unenviable position of co-respondent—which he now occupies."

ANOTHER CASE.

A London correspondent of the Belfast *News Letter* writes:

"I may inform you that another remarkable case is likely to occupy the attention of the Court of Divorce, in which another member of the Government will figure as a corespondent. The honorable gentleman in question is a not a member of the Cabinet, although he may be ranked among the foremost occupants of the Treasury Bench. He entered Parliament a few years ago as a Radical, thoroughly independent, of course, and ready to resent any advances on the part of missions as an offence against his personal honor and consistency. Very soon, however, he exchanged his seat below the gangway for the Treasury Bench, where his fierce attacks upon private members, and coarse and reckless vituperation when defending the Government, have combined to make him one of the most unpopular of the motley team which Lord PALMERSTON endeavors so unceasingly to keep quiet. The name of this gentleman in connection with certain proceedings now pending in the Court of Divorce is freely mentioned, but the present stage of the proceedings is not desirable to refer to particulars. It may, however, be right to state that the corespondent is unmarried."

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

A MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN MURDERED IN A CAB—DETECTION, ARREST AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

Quite a sensation has been created in London by the perpetration of a fearful murder of a woman and two children in a cab in the public streets. The circumstances of the discovery are thus described by one of the witnesses at the Coroner's inquest:

"The landlord of the Green Dragon public house, in Bishopgate-street, says he perfectly well recollects PARKER, the cabman, coming into his house on Saturday night and being served with the half-and-half, and himself with three halfpenny worth of gin, as before reported. Before he (the cabman) took the beer out he asked for the change. The landlord told him that his practice was to give the change when the pot was brought back. With this the cabman took the beer out, and as he was out some considerable time, the landlord went out with the 7½d. change and gave it to the cabman, who handed back the pot. The landlord then saw the man inside the cab, and should be able to identify him again. When the cabman opened the door at the Royal Oak, he saw the woman and the two children huddled at the bottom, one on the top of the other. He says his first impression was that they had been drinking more freely than he had at first imagined. He shook the woman, but as she did not move, he took the youngest child in his arms and found it quite stiff. He dropped it again and jumped back into the middle of the pavement, where he stood transfixed with horror. The Royal Oak being a place of great traffic, the passers-by seeing the cabman in such a state, ran to the cab and the truth became apparent that all were dead. Mr. HENRY KIALLMARK, a Surgeon, of Princess-square, Westbourne-grove, seeing the crowd, alighted from an omnibus, and after examining the bodies ordered their immediate removal to hospital. The house-surgeon of the hospital in his evidence stated that he smelt the mouths of the mother and the youngest child, and the smell of prussic acid was particularly strong in them. That smell was less marked in the elder child. There was no spasm about the bodies. He examined the eyes of the mother, and the pupils were not contracted. There was nothing remarkable about the eyes of any of them. Some fluid came from the mouth of the mother, which had an intense smell of prussic acid, and also smelt of beer. He had assisted Dr. SAUNDERS at the *post-mortem* examination. The day after they were brought in he found a slight bruise on the arm of one of the children, and also on the arm of the mother. A box of ointment, which was found in her pocket, had evidently been used for her sore foot. The sore was on the instep of the mother's foot. The *post-mortem* examination took place forty-hours after death. The brain was congested, and the intestines smelt strongly of prussic acid. There was about half an ounce of fluid in the bag of the heart, lungs healthy, liver nothing observable. The stomach had not been opened. The kidneys much congested. The other organs were healthy. He smelt prussic acid in opening the child, but very slightly. In the second child there was a much stronger smell of prussic acid. The age of the woman appeared about thirty-five years, the elder child about seven years, and the younger child about four years. He assumed that the woman was the mother of the children, as she bore signs indicative of parturition, and the sign of a ring on the finger. There was a striking likeness between the mother and children.

The following telegram dated London, Nov. 11, gives the *dénouement* of the fearful tragedy: "The police having succeeded in discovering that the husband of the woman and father of the children who were found poisoned in a cab on Saturday night, was a person named HUNT, in the employ of Mr. CULLOCK, a wholesale druggist, at the west end, proceeded to HUNT's residence in Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell-street. They were unable, for some time, to obtain admission, but at length the door was opened by HUNT, who was the only person in the house. Soon after the police were admitted, HUNT was seized with a severe vomiting; he was then conveyed to the police station, where he replied to a number of questions which leave no doubt that he and his wife did not live happily together. He persisted in saying that he and the children had been to Southampton. After a short time HUNT became so ill that he was unable to give further replies, and he died in about an hour after being taken to the police station. The cabman who took the parties from Shoreditch, on Saturday, is not able to identify HUNT. The person whom he took up on Saturday wore a moustache. HUNT while at the station made some allusion to a person who appears to have visited his wife clandestinely, and who was described by the children as wearing a moustache. Aconite was found in HUNT's house. Another account says, HUNT obtained permission of his employers to take a holiday on Saturday, and he was accordingly absent. On Monday he returned to business, and took his round as traveler during the day, and nothing particular was noticed in his manner."

AUTHORIZED COMMENTARY ON THE BIBLE.

From the London Guardian.

We are happy to see that the objections brought against certain portions of the Bible are about to be met by leading theologians of the Church of England in a very practical way. If a false and unfair system of interpretation has been applied to the text of Scripture, the best way of confuting it is to apply a true and legitimate one. The honor of originating the plan is due to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who consulted several of the Bishops on the subject, and the Archbishop of York, at his instance, undertook to organize a plan for producing a commentary which should "put the reader in full possession of whatever information may be requisite to enable him to understand the Word of God, and supply him with satisfactory answers to objections resting upon misrepresentation of its contents." The plan has received the sanction of the Primate. A committee, consisting of the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Lichfield, Llandaff, Gloucester and Bristol, Lord Lyttleton, the Speaker, Mr. Walpole, Drs. Jacobson, and Jeremie, takes the general supervision of the work. Rev. F. C. Cook, preacher at Lincoln's Inn, will be the general editor, and will advise with the Archbishop of York and the Regius Professors of Divinity at Oxford and Cambridge upon any questions which may arise. The work will be divided into eight sections, the first of which will consist of the Pentateuch, a difficult subject, and will be edited by Prof. Harold Browne, Revs. R. C. Pascoe, T. F. Thrupp, T. E. Espin, and W. Dewhurst, contributing. The historical books will be consigned to Rev. G. Rawlinson, editor, and Revs. T. E. Espin and Lord Arthur Hervey, contributors. Rev. F. C. Cook will edit, and Revs. E. H. Plumptre, W. T. Bullock and T. Kingsbury will annotate, the poetical books. The four Great Prophets will be undertaken by Dr. M'Caul as editor, and by Revs. R. Payne Smith and H. Rose as contributors. The Bishop of St. David's and the Rev. R. Gandell will edit the twelve Minor Prophets, and the Revs. E. Huxtable, W. Drake, and F. Meyrick will contribute. The Gospels and Acts will form the sixth section; the first three Gospels will be edited by Prof. Mansel, the Gospel of St. John by the Dean of Canterbury, and the Acts by Dr. Jacobson. The editorship of St. Paul's Epistles is appropriately assigned to Bishop Ellicott and Dr. Jeremie, with Dr. Gifford, Prof. T. Evans, Rev. J. Waite, and Prof. J. Lightfoot as contributors. To the Archbishop-elect of Dublin and the Master of Balliol is assigned the rest of the sacred canon. This really promises to be a work second only in importance to the LXX, or the English version made by the order of King JAMES. Perhaps it will be quoted as "the XXX." The names of the editors and contributors, while they insure orthodoxy, give promise that the comment thus put forth almost with the sanction of the Church of England as a body will not be the utterance of any narrow school or section of it.

A WAR PANAMORA.

From the London Herald.

On Saturday evening a private view was given at St. James Hall of a moving panorama, illustrative of the principal warlike operations which have taken place since the commencement of the civil war in America. This historical panorama has been produced under the direction of Mr. CHURCH, whose fame as a painter of American scenery has been previously well established; but what part he has taken in these scenes it is impossible to decide, as the programme states them to be "the united labor of eminent and European artists." The exhibition is divided into three sections, and the number of pictures presented is about forty. Although they generally represent battles, sieges, marches and naval engagements, an evident effort has been made to relieve the sameness unavoidable in such subjects. In the first section, the Bull Run retreat is boldly illustrated by several horsemen coming full gallop toward the spectator; the anxiety of one of them to be out of harm's way far exceeds the speed of his horse or his skill in horsemanship—his seat and his saddle have parted company—and it is evident that in another minute he will beat them both by a length—his own—in the middle of the road. By his side runs an officer with his drawn sabre in his hand, which seems an absurd incumbrance for a man in full flight. This section concludes by a humorous scene at Beaufort, in which one contraband accompanies his song on the piano-forte, and others are lying about on sofas, being fanned by negro boys. In the second section there is an interesting episode entitled, "Seeking for the Dead." It is a moonlight scene, very imposing in its effect and admirably painted. Other scenes are introduced, in which picturesque costumes, local customs or the effects of war, form the principal features. The earlier subjects are the best executed as works of art, but those which follow, particularly where cavalry is engaged, if not either so correctly drawn or so skillfully painted, perhaps gain in dash and fury what they lose in accuracy of detail and proportion; but the interest in this exhibition will be found in the apparently truthful representations—said to be from photographs—of the forts, towns and other localities which have become generally known through the accounts so constantly received from America. For this reason the panorama will possess a certain degree of attraction, but we would suggest that a short description, with an occasional anecdote or remark, be added to the mere naming of the scene as it appears, and in that way the pause between the music and the rolling on of a fresh view would be advantageously filled up, and increase the amusement of the audience.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

On the 11th, Capt. W. PATON, whilst addressing the members of the Mercantile Marine Association in reference to the plan for repairing the big ship, mentioned a singular occurrence which took place at New-York. An impression got abroad that the ship was haunted, the alleged ghost being no other than the impersonation of an unfortunate rivetter, who was heard plying his avocation in one of the wells or compartments. Capt. PATON stated that before the vessel left this country he believed that one of the men employed in her construction was missing. The man was a rivetter; he was missed from the ship and never came for his wages, the supposition being that he had been rivetted up in some part of the vessel. So firmly impressed were some of the men with this idea that they left the ship in consequence. They affirmed that they had heard their departed friend busily engaged rivetting in the middle of the night. The story was believed by many persons in New-York, and on one occasion while the ship was under repair a diver signaled to be drawn up. He appeared pale with fright, and declared the ghost of the rivetter was busy in the bottom part of the ship; in fact, that he began rivetting immediately over his head. Such was the consternation amongst the divers that they called in the aid of one of the spirit mediums, who are somewhat numerous in the City of New-York. The medium came on board the ship, and after an examination declared that the missing man was there both "in body and spirit." Fortunately he (Capt. PATON) by pure accident was enabled to dispel the illusion. Being in a boat near the bows of the ship, he discovered that a swivel connected with the moorings worked to and fro, the movement causing a clink or vibration which at times, more especially at night, was heard throughout the vessel. It was this sound which had conjured up, in connection with the supposed fate of the unfortunate rivetter, the phantom whose mysterious doings spread such consternation on board the big ship.

THE KEARSAGE.

From the Manchester Examiner.

A correspondent at Queenstown denies the correctness of the report that the Captain of the Federal steamer *Kearsage* took on board a number of men as stokers, and that he threatened to disobey the orders for his departure. On the contrary, he complied with the utmost promptness with the request in the dispatch of Admiral Sir LEWIS JONES. A number of the officers were that evening at the theatre in Cork, and a party of them intended to pay a visit to Blarney Castle next morning, but on the receipt of the dispatch Capt. WINSLOW sent them word that they were wanted on board immediately, and so the ship departed.

A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

From the North British Mail Nov. 20.

Yesterday there left the Clyde the *Will o' the Wisp*, a fine paddle steamer of 600 tons and 180 horse power, launched on the 27th ult. from the London Works, Renfrew, and which ran eighteen miles an hour on the trial trip with 200 tons dead weight on board. She has been bought by some enterprising persons to run the American blockade.

The Pope and the Poor.

The *Veridico* of Rome, of the 31st ult., gives the following particulars of the fourth series of guests whom the Holy Father invited to dine at the Vatican during the usual Roman October vacation: "The day before yesterday, being the last Thursday in October, the Holy Father, Pope PIUS IX., from a motive of that paternal affection which so well characterises him and makes him day by day more beloved by and endeared to his subjects and to the whole Catholic world, wished to recreate by a special banquet in the halls of the Vatican a number of poor, choosing one from each of the parishes of Rome. They met first at the Church of St. James, on the Piazza Scoscia Cavalli, and having all together venerated the Blessed Sacrament, they marched in due order to the Apostolic Palace, where, on arriving, they were received in the Sala Ducale, where the table had been laid for them. As 12 o'clock struck they duly honored the Blessed Virgin by reciting the *Angelus*, and after a prelate had blessed the table they sat down full of joy at the honor they were made to share. Toward the beginning of the dinner His Holiness made his appearance amongst them, surrounded with all the Pontifical Court. The exultation and wonder of that group of poor men on seeing themselves in presence of the Sovereign Pontiff may be easily imagined. The Holy Father, with his well-known benignity, went slowly along the whole table, noticing everything with interest, and addressing each of the guests with loving words. Having then taken his stand at the top of the hall, he addressed them a moving discourse, exhorting them especially to attend to giving to their families a good education, the neglect of which is a source of innumerable evils to body and soul. After having thus fed their souls also with the food of words of eternal life, he returned again to his poor guests, giving to each one with his own hand alms in money. Nor was he satisfied with all this, but would have them also treated to a bottle of good wine, that they might on that day of recreation enjoy themselves with their families, urging them all himself to take home to give their children what was left on the table. The dinner was excellent and abundant, the emotion was general, and the enthusiasm of the poor guests indescribable, their voices reechoing over and over again in that hall blessings on the incomparable Pontiff and affectionate Sovereign."

MISCELLANEOUS.

—A London correspondent of the Belfast *News Letter* writes: "Mr. EDWIN JAMES, Q. C., and M. P., filled a prominent place before the public a year or two since. A counsel learned in the law, and a member of Parliament to boot, was compelled to abandon the scene of his legal and senatorial triumphs, and to fly the country, an outcast from society. Fortune, the fickle goddess, who frowned upon her votary in the Old World, smiles blandly upon him in the New. He is now about to be married to an American lady with a dower of £200,000. A portion of this wealth is, I understand, about to find its way to England in satisfaction of those debts which Mr. JAMES feels it to be his first duty to discharge. With this view he has requested the presence of his solicitor in New-York to arrange matters, and this gentleman (Mr. HENRY RICHARDS, of Langham-street, a highly respectable practitioner,) is now in New-York making the necessary arrangements for putting his client 'straight before the world.' So you see there is always a future for those who have the energy to repent and the grace to atone. It is to be hoped the bride's fortune is not invested in 'greenbacks.'"

—In a letter which Mr. LAIRD addressed to Capt. COLES, on Oct. 29, the honorable gentleman says: "I beg to say that in the speech I made at Birkenhead, on Friday last. I intended to convey to the public my conviction that, unless the Admiralty allow the vessels they are fitting with your cupolas to be properly masted and rigged, they would not be doing justice to your invention. I may add that I have myself no doubt whatever that vessels properly designed and fitted with your cupolas will prove most efficient sea-going ships for service in any part of the world. The American iron-clad monitors have hitherto been built for river and coast service, and are not adapted for regular sea-going work. They cannot, therefore, be at all classed with the ships you have been urging this country for so long a time to adopt."

—The *Courrier des Alpes* relates the following instance of the danger of premature interment: "A few days ago, the family and friends of M. TAFFUT, a landowner, residing at St. Christophe, (Isere,) who had, to all appearance, died suddenly, followed him to his last home. Divine service was being performed in the church, when a singular noise was heard proceeding from the coffin. The service was immediately suspended, the lid unscrewed, and the supposed dead man found to be alive. He was conveyed back to his house, and on the following day he was able to move about."

—A European traveler, with Russian passport and credentials from French, Austrian, Prussian and English Consuls, has lately passed through India, and gone *vià* Kapoorthalla to Calcutta. He has traveled from St. Petersburgh, through Moscow, by Astracan and Central Asia to Cashmere and the Punjab. He calls himself a Greek, and goes by the name of GEORGE CONSTANTINE. He speaks many languages, French with particular fluency, and has a good stock of plans, maps, &c., of the whole country he has traveled over. He had an interview with the Maharajah of Cashmere.

—An anecdote is in circulation about King GEORGE's Danish mentor, M. SPONNECK, indicative of that gentleman's promptness of decision when thwarted by minute regulations. On his late passage by packet from Copenhagen to Hamburg, his dog was dashed overboard. Stoppage of the ship was refused on the ground that mere animals were not entitled to rescue, the by-laws only applying to "passengers or crew." In a twinkling Sponneck jumped overboard and claimed for self and dog benefit of the launch boat.

—The expected *début* of the Countess BATTHYAM, of the well-known Hungarian family, whose beauty and talent have been for some time the theme of conversation in Paris, took place a few days ago at the Théâtre de la Tour d'Auvergne. She selected RACINE's tragedy of "Phedre" for her first appearance, and assumed the principal character. The Countess is said to seek in a theatrical career a compensation for the loss of a splendid fortune. This circumstance attracted some of the most distinguished of the fashionable world.

—*Scriptural Paraphrases by a Layman* is the title of a book announced for publication in Edinburgh, and now being printed at the *Caledonian Press* there. When completed it will consist of some 800 pages. It has been the author's constant labor, he says, for some twenty years; and his object has been to "elucidate one passage of Scripture by quoting the biblical words from another portion of Holy Writ, and thus giving the whole commentary in pure Bible language."

—MEYERBEER's long expected opera, "L'Africaine," which, it is said, has been written upwards of fifteen years, and destined for the National Opera of Paris, but waiting for the requisite vocalists, is now again the subject of conversation in musical circles—a rumor having got abroad that the work is likely to be produced for the first time at Covent Garden, instead of the French metropolis, and that the singers will probably be ADELINA PATTI, LUCCA, TAMBERLIK and NAUDIN.

—The *Messager du Midi* states that the Empress of the French, before leaving Toulon, ordered a list of twelve convicts to be made out, for the purpose of procuring them pardons or diminutions of punishment. Six are to be taken from among the most deserving of the Arabs, because of the longing which they feel to again revisit their native country.

—The following communication has been transmitted from Warsaw to Breslaw: The superior of the Augustinian Convent, KRAJEWSKI, and the prior of the same, PAWLOWSKI, who made declarations favorable to the conduct of the Russians, have been poisoned with strychnine. The first is dead, and the second is seriously ill.

—Mrs. ELIZABETH MURRAY, an accomplished member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colors, has left Teneriffe, where she long resided, and whence she derived the subjects of her pictures, and has taken up her residence in the Northern American States, in consequence of Mr. MURRAY's appointment as Consul for Portland.

—The *Signale*, of Leipsic, informs its readers that "The Africaine,' of which so much has been spoken in Paris, was about to be produced in England, the director of Covent Garden having demanded the opera of MEYERBEER, and placed at his disposal for its interpretation Mlle. PATTI and LUCCA, MM. TAMBERLIK, NANDIN, and all the principal artists of his imposing company.

—The following advertisement appears in our Stamboul cotemporary, the *Terjuman Ahval*: "Headaches, toothaches, lumbago, eye-sores, fever, &c., cured by a celebrated divine just arrived from Asia Minor, by breathing on the patient and by charms. Address Dedé-kavé, at Akserai."

—M. NADAR, writing to the *Indépendance* of Brussels, says he will continue his ascensions until he has collected money enough to carry out his plan of navigating the air. The giant balloon, he says, is in such a state that the damages to it can be readily repaired.

—The Messrs. LONGMAN have commenced the publication of a people's edition of *Macaulay's History of England*. The work will be completed in fourteen shilling parts. DEAN MILMAN's memoir of the historian is prefixed to this edition.

—The Emperor FERDINAND and the Empress MARIA ANNA, (uncle and aunt of the reigning sovereign,) have contributed 20,000 florins toward the relief of the distress caused by the famine in Hungary.

—The first portion of a new serial tale by Mr CHARLES DICKENS, in the old familiar green wrapper, to be completed in twenty parts, will be issued by Messrs. CHAPMAN and HALL with the magazines for May next.

—The French papers have the following announcement: "*Meditations on Life and its Religious Duties*, published by permission of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, and translated from the English by M. CH. BERNARD-DEROSNE, may now be had at DENTU's."

—Mlle. ADELINA PATTI has presented the sum of 500 marks to the Orchestral Pension Fund of the Stadt Theatre, Hamburg. The members of the orchestra serenaded her in consequence.

—Madame GOLDSCHMIDT is announced to sing at two of the Liverpool Philharmonic concerts, on the 24th and 26th of this month. HANDEL's "Allegro" and "Elijah" are to be performed.

—CAMILLO SIVORI, the renowned violinist, has been engaged by M. LOUIS JULLIEN, for his forthcoming series of promenade concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre.

—The odd statistical fact is made known that the trade in *immortelles*—the yellow flowers for graves—produces 700,000 francs a year to the people of Provence.

—Mme. PEITEVIN nearly lost her life in Spain by a rough balloon descent. The Spaniards who assisted insisted on cutting one slice of the balloon as *souvenirs*.

—The *Gazette de France* announces that Count DE MONTALEMBERT and M. SAINT MARC GIRARDIN have sent to the Senate a petition in favor of Polish nationality.

—The Grand Duke MICHAEL—the Emperor's *locum tenens* in the Caucasus—and his consort have gone to the Crimea. The hereditary Grand Duke has inspected the new fortifications at Sebastopol.

—It is stated in the best informed professional circles that the honor of attending the Princess of Wales, in March next, will probably devolve on Dr. ARTHUR FANE.

—Chestnuts are so abundant this year in the south of France that they are selling at 1d. a pound weight.

—A German translation of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's *Life Thoughts* has just appeared at Leipsic.

—A tub of "pickled feet," chopped off from the fair legs of Celestial beauties, has been sent from China to the Hunterian Museum, London.

—Canon STANLEY had declined the Archbishopric of Dublin, and it had been tendered to Dean FRENCH, of Westminster.

—A clergyman in Carlisle recently preached a sermon to children in words of one syllable!

—A serious fire had occurred at Aldershott Camp. Seventy-six fine horses were destroyed.

—It is said that BLONDIN has joined in partnership with a Mr. COLEMAN, as wine merchant.

—Mr. WILKIE COLLINS is at Naples, ill, and incapable of work.

—Sir BULWER LYTTON is reported to be engaged on a new drama for Mr. FECHTER.

—Mr. G. V BROOKE, the tragedian, is about to leave England for Australia.

—Mlle. PATTI is in Paris.

FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Interesting Views of the Rebel Journals—Mr Seward's Auburn Speech—The Intercepted Rebel Correspondence—Topography of Lookout Mountains—Richmond Markets, &c.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE PEACE PARTY IN THE NORTH.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 21.

The few journals which still oppose a bold front to the Lincoln Government and denounce the war maintain that a large peace party exists in that country. They assert that the formidable minorities—if they were not, indeed, honest majorities—who voted for WOODWARD and VALLANDIGHAM, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, pronounced clearly in favor of peace. If this is a correct statement, and there is much, especially in the case of VALLANDIGHAM, to warrant the conviction that it is substantially true, we find a truly formidable body of opposition to a Government which still maintains the insignia of Republicanism and professes to rely confidently upon the cordial support of the people.

Few things are more difficult than accurately to ascertain the state of popular sentiment, when its free play has been interfered with by overruling and extraneous influences, or it has been subjected to powerful repression. Under such circumstances that power of self-organization and combination, by which its great moral effects are produced, are no longer possible. Every individual is withheld, by a sense of isolation, from thoroughly maturing his opinions, or restrained by fears from expressing what he conceives to be dangerous.

A free vote does not always, in such a condition of thought, fully express the wishes of a people. Time and discussion are required to evolve from their hidden depths the final aims and purposes of deliberate will. How much more delusive must be the mockery of an election, where the intimidating influences of Government combine with fraud, and are aided by that modification of opinion which takes the boldest form to warp the result?

Precisely this appears to be the state of Northern sentiment.

Although we may not subscribe to all the conclusions of the more decided opposition journals, and regard the vote as a test of the strength of the Peace party, yet we can safely conclude that the desires for peace, differently modified according to the views of the varying divisions of the opposition mind, was at the bottom of their strength. Peace will, at least, be less remote when men obtain power who are evidently casting about for some escape from their difficulties, and the Government is destroyed which professes to see no possible solution of the question but extermination of the South, and which does not shrink from the most vigorous tyranny over its own people in order to compass its ends.

What probability is there of such a revolution? *Less apparently now than at any period for the last year. The elections, fairly or foully, have been favorable to the Government.* Its agencies of corruption are enormous and unscrupulously used. Its army is powerful, and is just as serviceable a tool, although of such recent creation, as the standing armies of Europe in the oppression of the people. Yet the change from last year to this may be equaled by a refluence in the contrary direction in 1864. Political changes keep pace with military fluctuations and are violent and rapid. *Unless it can be buoyed up by success, as they have been this year, all the coercive power of the dominant party may be unable to resist the reaction which disappointment and distress must inevitably create at last.*

The tyranny of a faction can never be of long duration, says the philosophic historian HALLAM. Whatever may be its durability, it is certainly the most hateful form of oppression. The malevolence or the avarice of a despot, or of an oligarchy, are necessarily bounded by certain limits. The probable chance of nature may give a beneficent prince or raise a conclave. Not so with a faction. Its rancor and its greediness reach to every nook and corner of the social fabric. The many-headed beast finds victims for his insatiable appetite among those obscure places which the lofty isolation of the great would spare in contemptuous indifference. Where parties have been contending violently for the mastery, bitter antagonisms have unavoidably been roused, which are gratified by the unsparing use of that party power which the mean and base of nature delight in making seen and felt.

Such is the Government to which one-half of the Yankee nation is now subjected. We might hail it as a just retribution for the attempt to reduce us to a like condition; but we are concerned that their servitude shall not become so complete as to render them thoroughly efficient in reducing us to the same state. Therefore, it is to be hoped, that after they have been sufficiently chastened by the rod they may shake off the Black Republican yoke, and, having learned the elementary lessons of political morals, may no longer obstinately persist in believing that either their national honor or properly understood self-interest require them to subjugate another people, who ask from them nothing but simple justice and submission to the principle upon which their idolized Union was based.

THE WORK BEFORE THE REBEL CONGRESS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 20.

In less than three weeks the present Congress will meet for its last session in Richmond. Its recess has been too long. In the season of war and revolution, events do not wait upon the leisure of honorable gentlemen, but hurry on at such a pace that now, when honorable gentlemen meet again they will have quite a new state of affairs to look in the face, and to deal with. *Not to speak of other intervening changes, the currency of the country has been depreciated since the adjournment by two hundred per cent.* If Congress had been called together three months ago, they might possibly have taken measures to arrest this downward tendency with less difficulty than they will now find in their way. However, as they come together now, with all the experience derived from their former labors, and the working of their measures in the meantime; and, we hope, with an earnest and manful desire to do resolutely and in good faith what may be done—all may yet be remedied.

Several distinct subjects will now be pressing upon the attention of Congress, which do not admit of delay; and it is better that they be disposed of in the approaching session, because the new Congress will consist, in great measure, of new men, not so well acquainted with the course of previous legislation—men, too, who will probably have their long speeches to make, for the admiration of admiring constituencies, which will be a weariness of the flesh, and will in no way promote public business.

The people are determined that all the resources of the country shall be used to establish our independence; and they have quite sense enough to see that *the calling in and cancelling of all the paper money by way of taxes and loans to the Government, would leave us no poorer than we are. They will endure—nay, they invite, the most sweeping measures of this kind, provided only those measures put an equal or proportionate pressure upon all.* It is not the oppressiveness, but the partiality of a tax which they would object to; and they know well that it is better to yield all demands of our own Government that may be needful to drive back the enemy, than to fall under the yoke of a people whom they hate and despise more bitterly than ever. Heavy taxes on one's property are bad; but complete deprivation of all property by an enemy is worse. Their encouragement is that which the Prophet addressed to the army of the Faithful, when they were fainting on their march through the desert by reason of the heat: he only said, "Hell is hotter."

The Commissariat department will also call for prompt attention—*and this is truly a difficult subject.* The supply of food in the Confederacy, though not abundant, is enough, if properly distributed, and if the finances of the country and the right of impressment for the army be adjusted so as to prevent waste. The impressment system, though it has been necessarily persevered in, (for the army must not starve, whoever else may,) has not worked well, and needs some change. Its defects arise chiefly from that very feeling of unequal pressure, which we have already mentioned as the thing which a people cannot endure. Thus, one man has all his produce impressed upon his land, and takes contentedly the Government price; but next day learns that his neighbor has evaded the impressing officers by previously selling all his hay or his wheat to a speculator in Richmond at *double* that price. Then the Government sends out and impresses all the produce in certain districts which have good facilities for transportation—in James River valley for instance; and in other districts, not so convenient, little or nothing is impressed. We here only indicate some of the details in the impressment system, which make it bear unequally; and this is the bad feature to be amended. Our people will endure any burden that is equally borne by all.

The organization of the army is another great point. It is now, to all intents and purposes, a *regular army*—has the work of a regular army to do, and is filled up, like the armies of most military powers, by conscription. It ought to be made, like other regular armies, as nearly as possible a perfect machine. At first, when there was no supply of regularly-trained young men to be appointed to commissions—as in the old military States, where they have immense schools which annually turn out a supply of educated officers for all arms—at first, *the election* of officers was a necessity; it has been since modified, and great power of appointment vested in the President; but still, almost all officers in our army owe their position to an original election by the men. Hence, the political spirit of the army; hence the craving of "honorable mention" in the public Press, instead of an honorable record in the reports of General officers. If the army is ever to be a real army, all elections must be abolished, and appointments and promotions must be made on the recommendations of commanding Generals. There is now, after three years' war, a real and large element of trained military talent, for actual war is a better school than Sandhurst, St. Cyr or West Point. In fact, there are far too many officers in the service, so that the present body of commissioned officers might be advantageously weeded and new appointments made, both under the careful recommendation of the Generals. Then, at last, we should have a real army.

The case of those who heretofore have hired substitutes will certainly come before Congress. It has already been mooted in the Press; and *the argument of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in favor of putting such persons at once into the army, has still more awakened attention to the subject.* In this matter, also, perhaps it will be found that the experience of such a long and desperate war, calling forth all the energies of the country, has materially altered the situation which existed, when able-bodied men were allowed to hire a proxy combatant for a mere trifle, and then to devote their whole souls to making money, satisfied that they had done enough for their country.

It will surprise no one to find that those newspapers which are for "peace on some terms," cry out grievously at the proposal to go back upon the reserve of substituted men. A newspaper in North Carolina exclaims: "Such a thing cannot honestly be done." "How could members of Congress deliberately vote to break the faith of the Government," &c. Such are the sentiments of the people who opine that "the war has lasted long enough." But it is not the common opinion.

We do not presume to prejudice the decision of Congress on this or any of the other points we have mentioned; our only object being to give an idea of the measures that body will have at once to deal with, in order to aid the President more efficiently to carry on the war.

THE IRISH SOLDIERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The "Union" is not restored, and will never be. If it had been, the Irish soldiery, after their work was done, would have been thrown aside like any other broken tool—cheated, as usual. And the green flags lie torn on many a battle-field, and the bones of those who were to liberate Ireland whiten the plains of the continent from Galveston to the Potomac. It is pity of them; yet they deserved their fate. They were prompt to carry fire and sword into the peaceful abodes of a people who had never wronged them, and to make an Ireland of these Confederate States, that they might redeem their own. It was a crime sure to bring its own punishment. Ireland doubtless will be, and ought to be, emancipated from English dominion, but not *this* way.

One fact, however, is plain from the proceedings of the "Fenians," and the dissatisfaction of the *Tribune* thereupon, namely: That the Irish citizens of the Yankee country have no community of feeling with Yankees proper, no heart for their cruel philanthropy, and no interest in the great war of "Human Freedom," now when it is but too clear that said war was not a war for Ireland. To stir up the Irish again, the enemy's government is said to have reinstated MEAGHER as a Brigadier General—if he can but get a brigade again. The same sort of brigade, he will never have; the sweepings of Irish poor-houses may be gathered under his flag, but the soul has gone out of that movement; the kind of men that stood the brunt of the Confederate charge at Malvern Hill, and marched upon Marye's Heights through the storm of Confederate artillery, will be forthcoming never more.

THE INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Richmond Examiner.

However much our oft-intercepted public correspondence may amuse the enemy, they inflict no serious wound, nor are their contents of the slightest importance. What does possess some weight, is the fact that a large cargo of saltpetre and other munitions of the army were intercepted at the same time. The loss of cargoes has become not less frequent lately than the loss of dispatches, and hurts a great deal more. But we shall soon be proof against even these injuries. The Confederacy is daily becoming more and more independent of Europe. Nearly all the things which we need are now manufactured in the South, and the quantities supplied both to the Government and to the people, are already sufficient to lower the price of goods procured through the blockade. In another year the South may laugh at the blockade. In the beginning of the war we depended on Europe for every shoe, for every pound of powder—almost for every new gun. The demand of the people for the ordinary articles of civilized life was equally imperious. Had the blockade been as close in the first two years of the war as now, we might have had a much worse time of it than is commonly supposed. Under the demand, manufactories sprang into existence in the South. But, although established with unexampled rapidity, they could not meet all our wants in a year; they are even yet insufficient; but they will very shortly be complete, and then we may cease to be troubled about intercepted letters or cargoes, and can carry on a war of defence indefinitely, as well without as with, the recognition of the European Powers.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S SPEECH AT AUBURN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 19.

"Sure," says Mrs. Malaprop, "if there is anything in this world that I reprehend, it is the use of my oracular tongue." If there is anything in this world that LINCOLN may well reprehend, it is the use of his oracular tongue, his inspired mouthpiece, his Magnus Apollo, Secretary SEWARD. If there were anything that it would become his philosophic mind to wish, it would be that his "oracles were dumb," that "no voice or hideous hum" should "run through the arched roof" of his "prophetic cell," in words, which may have been "deceiving" once, which impose on no one now. If, as was conjectured at the time when the Illinois lawyer first tried his hand at cabinet-making, SEWARD had entered the service of his rival with the deliberate intention of avenging himself of his party, and of rendering his chief ridiculous, he could not have shaped his course better than he has done thus far. Descending from the *rôle* of the lion to the inferior part of the jackal, he has never forgotten that his lion was but an ass, in disguise and in his character as purveyor to his *pseudo-leonine* majesty he has never failed to blend comic diversion with tragic duty. If the hyena laughs, why may not the jackal chuckle? In fact, chuckling seems to be the forte of the Premier of the Yankee Empire; and every now and then we are treated to specimens of his speeches, in which he evidently imitates the senile jocularity of PALMERSTON, the most successful and at the same time the poorest jester in the aristocratic circles of England. Generally, the fun consists in the serious repetition of an absurdity—a trick of the trade which he has learned from DICKENS, as DICKENS learned it from the low commedians, whom he has studied so closely in his later works. Joey Bagstock, Micawber and Barkis are evidently the models from which SEWARD has copied his prophecies as to the limit of the rebellion; and Mark Tapley, with his unfailing jollity—and not Leibnitz—is the original of his optimist views of the state of the country. He keeps his jokes, as the juggler his balls, ever flying in the air before the admiring gaze of his countrymen, and we are certain that his last piece of humor will not be forgotten for want of ventilation.

In a recent speech at Auburn, N. Y., *in re* ABRAHAM LINCOLN *vs.* The United States, he takes the ground that "it is injustice and downright robbery of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to refuse him the full enjoyment of the authority conferred upon him by the election of

1860." The Yankee reporter is responsible for the English, which is not the worst part of the joke, such as it is; for no doubt some infatuated believer in the "returning sense of justice" at the North will hail with delight this public acknowledgment, from the Premier's mouth, of Mr. LINCOLN's injustice and downright robbery. But the context shows too plainly what the meaning is. The whole question is narrowed down to a personal issue between the man, whom the Yankees delight to honor, and the rebellious Southerners, who refuse to bow the knee to the accidental candidate of a faction. We do not deny that the personal character of LINCOLN had the effect of raising the indignation of the Southern people to a higher pitch; but it is a mistake to suppose that we should not have resisted the choice of any of the parties—of SEWARD himself, the Oily Gammon of the firm, as well as of the senior Quirk and junior Snap. Long before the Chicago Convention the lines of battle were drawn up, and the selection of the Northern fugleman was a matter which did not affect in the slightest the principles of the conflict.

We were prepared to resist the domination of a sectional majority, however respectable their leader. That they could not find a respectable leader, we knew; but this was regarded only as a superfluous proof of the rottenness of their creed. And now, at this late day, after all the blood that has been shed, after all the infamous wrong that has been done us, after all the insult and outrage that have been heaped upon the Southern people, we are to come back into the Union, in order, forsooth, that Mr. LINCOLN may have the full enjoyment of the authority conferred upon him by the election of 1860. One would think that he has had enjoyment enough—enjoyment far better suited to his coarse nature than if the South had submitted tamely to his rule. Well might he say with THEMISTOCLES, "*Perieramus, nisi periissemus.*" "I should have been ruined had I not been ruined. I should not have had the full enjoyment of my authority had I not lost it." What would have been the distribution of the few Federal loaves and fishes among renegade Southerners in comparison with the patronage which the war has given him in his own land? How faint would have been the increase of the Linconite office-holders in the Southern States compared with the clouds of perfume which greet his nostrils every hour of the day, from the morning unto the evening sacrifice? No insane GARIBALDI, with an impiety horrible even in a madman, would have likened him to the Savior of mankind. No fawning Press would have called him a second WASHINGTON. And then what a blessing it has been to him to find himself surrounded by congenial spirits; by men who "rather like" a slap on the back, and are tickled by a sly thrust between the ribs; who drink in with eagerness the foul dishwater of obscene anecdotes, and have no squeamish objections to blasphemous allusions. True, in his own rude way, he would have enjoyed the humiliation of the South; but where would have been the banquet of blood and the brimming beaker of tears? And yet, if we judge by the outgiving of his oracle, he is not satisfied. His cup of happiness is not full. So long as there is a homestead to be burned, an acre of land to be confiscated, a rebel to be annihilated, a piece of plate to be stolen, he is not content. The contract is not fulfilled—he has not the full enjoyment of the authority conferred upon him by the election of 1860. But is this the real meaning of this new utterance of his Loxian Apollo? We doubt it. It is not the broken promise of the election of 1860 that constitutes the grievance. It is the prospect of any election at all in 1864 that perplexes the Yankee monarch with fear of change. Not till Jupiter has overthrown the Titans will his real reign commence, and all before that overthrow goes for naught in the great Æon of his rule. "There can be no peace and quiet until ABRAHAM LINCOLN is President under the election of 1860 of the whole United States." And when will that be? Who can tell? Meanwhile the President of the Northern States is to continue in office, and wait the period when he can enter the promised land. The land warrant bears the date of 1860. We opine that the taxes will amount to more than the value of the property before he gets possession.

Oh! Jupiter of the North. You are unfortunate in the choice of your oracle. Apollo has blabbed the secret a little too soon, and we tremble for your lofty abodes—your White House—your Mount Olympus. And then the Titans are so troublesome—are so stubborn—are so bent on asserting their original rights. Can you not hear the cry, *Redeunt Saturnia regna?*

THE CASE OF THE SIR WM. PEEL.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM CAPT. ROLANDO, OF THE SEMINOLE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes the following correspondence, premising that "This HENRY ROLANDO is a South Carolinian by birth, and disappointed his friends very much by remaining with the enemies of his country. He was with Capt. PEGRAM in the expedition against the Chinese Pirates, and behaved very gallantly. Before the war his word would have stood against the oath of any Englishman, but the amount of lying done by his brother Yankee officers during the war makes it rather doubtful whether his word will pass now among gentlemen. Such is the effect of association."

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT TEXAS,
NEW-MEXICO AND ARIZONA.
HOUSTON, Oct. 17, 1863.

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to forward for your information a letter from Capt. ROLANDO, commanding U. S. steamer *Seminole*, to Mr. G. V. FOX, Assistant Secretary U. S. Navy. This letter was in the mail-bag of the *Seminole*, which, with that of the *Cayuga*, were intrusted to the Captain of a blockade runner, who deceived the Federals into the belief that he was bound for New-Orleans, and, on leaving them at Sabine Pass, ran into Calcusiere, and delivered the mails to an officer there, who transmitted them to these headquarters. The original has been sent to Mr. MASON, in London, for publication, one copy to the British Admiral commanding in the Gulf, and one to the Mexican authorities at the Rio Grande.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't servant,
J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General Commanding.

LETTER OF CAPT. ROLANDO.

SABINE PASS, Oct. 3, 1863.
U. S. STEAMER SEMINOLE.

MY DEAR FOX: I am sorry that I have been ordered by the Commodore to blockade off this place, as I felt I could have been of more service at the Rio Grande, where I seized the *Sir Wm. Peel*, on the 11th of September.

I could understand the hocus pocus of those Englishmen there; they were in open daylight landing cargoes of contraband, with the connivance of the Mexicans, and sending into Texas everything they could which would aid the rebellion. I knew it, but could not detect the act; and consequently had to keep quiet until I had sufficient grounds for making the seizure I did.

The *Sir Wm. Peel* is about 340 feet long on deck, and has splendid engines, all below the water-line, and built for a man-of-war, iron stanchions and knees fore and aft on her main deck, and could be converted into a privateer on very short notice.

I expected to find guns on board, but did not, with the exception of two iron 18-pound guns. Of contraband articles, I found about 150 axles for gun carriages, and two casks of iron rings for artillery harness.

The vessel is perfectly ventilated with air ports, and would be comfortable for a crew of 400 men. She will make us a splendid single-decked sloop, with pivot guns, razee the spar-deck.

No one knows, who has not been to the Rio Grande, the immense value that river is to the Southern Confederacy. Steamers are constantly landing cargoes—contraband—which go to Texas in the small steamers and barges which are towed up the river and landed; on returning, bringing cargoes of Confederate cotton—just as bad as contraband, as it buys the arms and munitions of war.

When I took the *Peel* she had steam up, and I thought she was going to run for it; so I took her at anchor, which I would not have preferred, as I feared the Englishman would cry out neutrality, as he did; but I informed him that he was in error; that I had the advantage; he was on my side of the line; he was quite near the line, but a little to the northward.

I did not take any bearings myself of the position, as my instructions to the master are general, that "he should always take bearings when we stopped near the land." He did so while I was on board the *Peel*, as I seized her myself, and the day after the seizure I found that in the log was noted the bearing of the river Rio Grande, west by south, at the time of the seizure, which puts us a little in American waters.

I am glad it was done by the master, as I felt some delicacy about a point of so much interest, personally.

It galled me to have a scoundrel of an Englishman crying out neutrality, when he knew as well as I did that he had been trafficking in the blood of my countrymen and making money out of our misfortunes. That he had landed arms and contraband of every kind before my arrival, (I was only ten days at the Rio Grande,) and had started with the intention of being a privateer, and had so boasted in Matamoras, is well known, but the miserable Mexicans who are helping the trade, and yet will no doubt sustain a claim of neutrality, which they themselves are violating; for the *Hawkins*, the *Celt*, *Labannon* and *Peel* had all discharged their cargoes, which were contraband, and forwarded to Texas by Mexican authorities in the Custom-house.

When it is so palpable to any one of our statesmen that Mexicans are hourly, through the Custom-house at the Rio Grande, violating their neutrality by assisting and giving aid and comfort to the enemy, I think it devilish hard that any plea for the observance of a neutrality, which they don't observe themselves, should be listened to by our Government, and I hope Mr. SEWARD will remind them of what they are now doing, and have done in the way of violating neutrality, by sending to Texas contraband cargoes through the Rio Grande; it is so easy, as the river at the mouth is about three hundred yards wide, with four feet water on the bar, and grows narrower as you go up.

I think the Government should sustain my course, without listening to any plea of neutrality from either English or Mexicans.

The ship will condemn herself, for you know her cargo from information from abroad, and what she must have landed. The Mexicans are themselves violating neutrality, as it is the duty of a neutral to show favor to neither side, but be an honest friend to both belligerents.

I can take good care of my position when the fight comes on neutrality, as the course I have taken is fully sustained by my officers and the master who placed the ship, by bearings, in our own waters; so you see my reckoning is all right, and I can rebut the English version.

You saw from that English Capt. HOOD's dispatch how the drift would be. The d—d puppy, I wonder if he recollected how his Consul, Mr. BUNCH, and some of his brother officers, raised the blockade off Charleston by an imaginary line of horizon. I suppose the boundary of Texas and Mexico is one of the same to him; but I have one of BLUNT's compasses, which give a blunter line than theirs.

I hope Mr. SEWARD will assume a higher law if the case comes before him, as Mexico and England are violating neutrality themselves, and what is meted out by them to us they should be made to feel in a similar way.

There is not enough doing here to keep one alive; I have been here about two weeks, and have not seen anything but what is in Sabine Pass, which the rebels are fortifying and piling across the channel.

I do not anticipate anything in the way of a fight here, unless the *Clifton*, *Sachem* and the cotton boats in the Pass come out and make one.

The *Clifton* is in working order. I can't get near them, as there is only seven feet water at the entrance of the Pass.

The army will attack, I suppose, from some other point than the Pass, as it is stronger now than ever.

I trust, my dear Fox, you will drop me a line and tell me how the course I have pursued, as regards the *Peel*, is appreciated by the department; for I am really quite anxious at the responsibility I have assumed, particularly when I think of HUNTER, who I have understood, was charged with violating neutrality. The Englishmen will do any amount of swearing, and the Mexicans likewise from complicity.

My consciousness of having acted to the best of my ability for the interest of my country and its cause, the belief that the vessel was in American waters, and the corroborating testimony of the master and logbook are the comforts I have in my anxiety, and on which I rest my defence.

Drop me a line soon, and believe me your friend,
A true copy, HENRY ROLANDO.
W. A. ALSTON, Captain A. A. General.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

The army correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* gives the following very excellent description of Lookout Mountain, which possesses peculiar interest at this time:

"The ascent of Lookout Mountain is gained by an excellent road that rises from the confluence of Chattanooga Creek, two miles west of the depot at Chattanooga, and reaches the top of the mountain a mile in rear of the Lookout peak. There we found a most excellent Summer resort, resembling in appearance a fashionable watering place, with beautiful and commodious hotel buildings, and all else to render the place attractive to seekers of pleasure. Fine freestone springs are also flowing in profusion. This beautiful village is known by the appellation of Summer Town. There is quite a commanding view from the fourth floor of the hotel; but the sublimest scenery is spread out before the beholder from the huge boulders of rock that rise so rough and rugged from the extreme northeast point of the mountain overlooking the Tennessee River. This peak we suppose to be near three miles from Chattanooga, on an air line, direction nearly west, elevation near two thousand feet above the river.

The general course of the Tennessee River flows from the northeast to the southwest, but as seen from Lookout, the shape of the river from above Chattanooga to Brown's Ferry below the mountain, is somewhat similar to the letter S, Chattanooga being in the Southern bend and Moccasin Ridge in the northern. The abruptness of the lower band, however, is better represented by the name of Moccasin Bend. The beholder is struck with the similarity of the neck of land embraced by this bend to an Indian's moccasin. Chattanooga is the instep, the confluence of Chattanooga Creek is the toe, and the confluence of Lookout Creek the heel, and the pontoon bridge at Brown's Ferry the ankle above the heel. The shrubbery along the river bank represents the fringe or beads of the moccasin. Lookout is opposite the bottom of the foot, and Moccasin Ridge is the leg and foot. The batteries that fire so frequently upon us, may be styled the top of the toe. The distance from the pontoon bridge in the rear of Chattanooga, across the ankle of Moccasin Ridge, to the pontoon at Brown's Ferry, is apparently about a mile, while around the river it is five or six miles. From the standpoint we occupied, Missionary Ridge is seen extending from north to south, three miles southeast of and fronting Chattanooga. Chattanooga Valley and Creek are between Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

Lookout Valley and Creek are west of Lookout Mountain, and between it and Raccoon Mountain, which is five miles beyond the Peak. Walden's Ridge is on the opposite side of the river, nearly north. Between Raccoon Mountain and Walden's Ridge is the passage of the river, with the 'suck' and 'boiling pot.' The Federals now hold the Raccoon Mountain and the valley of Chattanooga beyond Chattanooga Creek."

T. BUTLER KING.

HIS VIEWS ON THE ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

In response to an invitation from the Georgia Legislature, Hon. THOMAS BUTLER KING delivered an address before them on the state of the country. The following are some of the remedies suggested by him:

He had been amazed that the Provisional Congress had not purchased a navy adequate to the work of keeping our ports open, whereby we might have exported our surplus produce and bought supplies. He had, himself advised such a purchase. Such a navy could have been provided for $10,000,000 capable of coping with the boasted Yankee navy in the work of defending certain desired points. We had been deprived, through this neglect of the Congress, of $300,000,000, which our cotton, rice and tobacco would have brought, aside from the loss incurred in negroes and the destruction of property along our coast and navigable streams.

He thought a grave error was committed, after failing to provide for the sale of our products, in not providing for taxation adequate to meet the expenses of the Government. If Congress doubted the constitutionality of a direct tax before an apportionment was had—which he did not—they should have provided for the apportionment. They had not done this, and the currency had gone down until—when at length a tax bill was framed—it contained a clause declaring that gold should be taxed eight for one, thus virtually depreciating its own currency 800 per cent.

Our Government had made a great mistake in not buying the cotton at ten cents a pound and holding it as a basis for foreign credit. It would now bring us about $600,000,000 in gold, or enough to pay our entire war debt. He had recommended this policy.

He recommended that the cotton now in the country be taxed twenty-five cents per pound. This, he estimated, would raise $675,000,000. It could not be objected to by the speculators, for they have been made rich by the misfortunes of the country, or by the planters, whose products have been enhanced so much in value.

He would further, in accordance with the maxim that the consumer pays the tax, levy an export duty of five cents per pound on cotton at the conclusion of peace, or when the ports are opened. This would bring us $75,000,000. The interest on the public debt of $1,000,000,000 would be $70,000,000. Then, on all exports he would levy a duty sufficient to raise $15,000,000. This would give us a sinking fund of $20,000,000, which would pay the debt in twenty-two years. Then, to support the Government, he would have a revenue or import duty of twenty-five per cent. Estimating our imports at half the exports—$150,000,000—that would give us $37,000,000 to pay the expenses of the Government.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

From the Enquirer, Nov. 26.

MERCHANDISE—Whilst flour and wheat continue very scarce, the receipts of various other articles of subsistence have been more liberal this week, and business has consequently been somewhat brisker. The remark in our last that adequate supplies will not be received until the Secretary of War gives peremptory instructions to impressing agents that they must *release*, unconditionally, one-half, or some other proportion, of the stocks in farmers' hands which they have unjustly and improperly impressed subject to their orders, indicates the only mode of relief from the scarcity of provisions which will prove efficient.

Corn has been arriving more freely, and sales at as low a figure as $12 are reported. The current price is $14. The majority of sellers are asking $15 to $16 per bushel for corn meal. A lot was offered to consumers to-day by Messrs. TARDY & WILLIAMS at $14 per bushel. It was sent to them for sale by Mr. E. H. GILL.

Hay is now selling at $12 per 100 pounds.

Apples tend upward, the supply being inadequate. We quote at $50 to $65 per barrel. (N. B.—Apples are not subject to impressment.)

Irish potatoes $9 to $10 per bushel, sweet potatoes $12 to $13.

Bacon, $2 75 per pound for hog round; butter firm at $3 75; lard, $2 50 to $2 60; fresh beef is abundant, and the apprehension is felt that supplies are coming in too rapidly. We quote at 70c. to 85c.; mutton, 75c.; veal, 90c.

Dressed poultry, $1 per pound—plentiful.

Sugar is firm at $3 to $3 25; sorghum molasses has advanced on account of the light receipts—now held at $12. Rice, 30c. per pound; salt lower—35c. to 40c. per pound—market overstocked.

The receipts of tobacco are very light, and the market continues animated. We quote inferior lugs at $17 to $20; good, $25 to $30; fine bright, $35 to $40; inferior leaf, $45 to $55; good, $60 to $75; fine manufacturing, $100 to $200; good and fine shipping, $85 to $95.

Whisky is selling at all prices, from $50 to $75; apple brandy from $50 to $60. There is more offering, but holders are firm.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing from Wilmington, under date of the 11th inst., says:

"Blockade goods are tumbling down with a crash. The last auction sale I attended was on the 10th inst., when prices fell more than 75 per cent. below those realized at the preceding one. I am not at all surprised at this seemingly extraordinary change. There are here now no less than fifteen entire cargoes warehoused, waiting a change in the market. The result may, in a great measure, be attributed to the large stocks already in the hands of speculators, but much is also due to the success which has attended home manufactures."

The Richmond *Enquirer* doubts whether this decline of 75 per cent. is correctly stated.

DEFERRED THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

Sermon by Rev. Abiel Silver in the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, in Thirty-fifth-street, on Thanksgiving.

"O give thanks unto the Lord; for He is good; for His mercy endureth forever." *Ps.* 136., 1.

It is good for any people, at any time, truly to thank our Heavenly Father for his blessings. And I would that the whole people of the United States, each and all, North and South, could this day render real thanksgiving and praise to the Lord for his merciful kindness, at all times, to every individual. For then this day's sun would go down upon the wrath of no man or woman of the land. A new sphere of thought and feeling would pervade Columbia. The voice of every cannon would be silent. Every sword would be sheathed. All arms would fall. Every shackle would be broken. Dishonest men would be making restitution for their frauds. The soldiers would be returning to the embrace of their families; and peace on earth and good will toward men would be the nation's anthem.

Yet, when we come to the civil and belligerent matters of our country we need further light, in order to render thanks understandingly for particular events. We can thank the Lord for his general Providence over the affairs of the nation, and confidently hope and pray that the rebellion may cease and all our difficulties may be settled in the best possible way for the good of all mankind. The festivals and fasts among the Israelitish ceremonials were appointed by the Lord, as representatives of spiritual things, and are a part of the Holy Word, teaching us the way of life by correspondences.

But over all *man's* specially appointed *fasts* and thanksgivings for particular events, in this age of human worldliness and strife, there are many clouds.

An event for which we might call a *fast* might be the very event which opened the way for the accomplishment of our fondest hopes, while that for which we would render *thanksgiving* might be the proximate cause of sad disappointment and distress. We see events as they occur, but the consequences and their connection with future affairs are wisely hid from our view. Men are not always good judges as to the national events for which they should make a public fast or thanksgiving. Such a decision would require a knowledge of the state of men's hearts, and of the effect which the events would have upon their souls, for good or for evil.

We may see the truth of this from the fact that when Southern arms are victorious, the rebels give thanks and we fast; but when Northern arms gain the battle, we give thanks and they fast. In their victories they claim the Lord as on their side; in ours, we claim him as on our side. But in all this, how blind are they and we to the Lord's true character! Was the Lord on their side at Bull Run, Chickahominy, Ball's Bluff and Fredericksburgh? and on ours at New-Orleans, Antietam, Port Hudson and Vicksburgh?

God is at all times and unchangeably for the good of all. He is as much for our good when we are defeated as when we prevail. He is for the general good of all, and for the particular good of each.

He is looking to the good of this nation North and South—not for one year, nor for ten, one hundred or one thousand only, but through all time.

But His particular regard is for our future welfare. His efforts are always to make everything here subservient to the future well-being of all, as far as possible. He therefore looks beyond physical things. The question with Him is not how this war will affect the physical comforts and conditions of mankind on earth—the outward prosperity of the people, and the wordly growth and power of the nation; but how will it affect their souls and the souls of their posterity throughout the future ages of this world and the next.

With this view of the subject, it matters not how many men fall in a battle, provided the future condition of all interested is not thereby made worse but better.

When we look at ten thousand men starving to death in prison, our hearts bleed for them. It is a dreadful picture. But they, one after another, are throwing off their emaciated bodies and rising in full freedom. Their enemies cannot imprison their souls, and their Heavenly Father knows when it is their best time to go home, and thus improves it. True, it is a heartrending event to the distant wife or father, mother, sister or child. But this distress will not put them any further from Heaven; but in some instances, perhaps, much nearer.

Go into the hospital of ten thousand sick and wounded soldiers. Watch the effect which their condition has upon their spirits. Will it move them any further from heaven? It is sometimes good for men to be afflicted. Look at the effect which their condition is having upon the hearts of the people at home in affectionately providing for their wants. Does it not do them good, and draw them nearer to heaven? And will not the tender sympathy and care of the nurses improve their hearts also?

We may rest assured that none of the deaths and destructions, calamities and troubles of this life hurt men spiritually. Whether swept away by wars, pestilences or famines; by the sinking or burning of ships; by the crash of cars, the tornado, earthquake or volcano, it effects not for evil the soul's welfare.

These terrific features of the Divine Providence, terrible as they appear, contain nothing on God's part, toward man's real self—toward his soul and its present and future needs and happiness, but what is gentle and merciful, with the kindest efforts to bless and save.

And while they do not hurt us spiritually, they are, on the contrary, needful admonitions of the uncertainty of this life and of the things of this world.

But when we consider the merciful character of our Heavenly Father, in connection with the groans and tears and human suffering which darken the whole historic picture of our race, touching more or less the life of every individual, we should remember that all such suffering comes from the violation and disregard of the mental and physical laws of life and health; laws which man was made free to obey or disobey; that this freedom, with the gift of reason, is man's peculiar endowment; the one wonderful human principle by which he is neither a beast nor a machine, but an immortal intelligence, capable of becoming either an angel or a devil; of being happy or miserable.

Therefore, the calamities, which we are now suffering in this country as a people and nation, are the consequent fruits of our selfishness; of our violation of the laws of love to God and our neighbor. Had we adhered to those laws these calamities would have been avoided. They might have been avoided. We know better than to steal, lie, murder; or to infringe in any way, upon the rights of men. What we are suffering, therefore, is good for us. Uninterrupted worldly prosperity is not good, either for an individual, a society or a nation.

We are no more wicked than other nations. We are probably the most virtuous and happy people on the earth. Or, if that is saying too much for this world-loving age, we will use the other adjectives, and say we are the least vicious and miserable people.

We have the highest privileges, civil and religious, of any people; and we ought, therefore, to be the best. But we have abused those privileges until we have lost sight of their value. We have rendered ourselves unworthy of them and are consequently involved in a civil war.

Freedom has been our boast. We have praised it, sung it, toasted and shouted it, in thrilling cheers of three times three, until, instead of being our strength, it has become our weakness. So that, with the best of governments, we are the least governed.

In his sovereign freedom, each unregenerate man sets up for himself, and he thinks he needs no higher law to govern him than his own will. And thus his selfishness leads him imperceptibly away from the laws of his God and his country, until, in his boasted freedom, he runs wild; studying in every way, for selfish purposes, to evade the law. And the rulers generally have been no better than the people under them, respecting the laws as little and evading them as much.

All this is the consequence of a blind devotion of the natural man to a false freedom; while the spiritual man knows that true freedom loves the laws of life, and he knows also that therein consists the freedom itself and all its joys.

But a man in a false freedom, founded on the love of being free for selfish purposes, has no real regard for the freedom of others.

Such wicked men, who boast of their freedom, will enslave their fellow men, or rob them, cheat them, murder them, or let them starve to death by thousands, while their own coffers are filled with gold. This is the state of depraved human nature, everywhere, when its own selfishness is left to rule supreme.

With this view of our state and condition as a nation, what can we understandingly, as a religious people, now thank the Lord for? For everything we need. His merciful Providence is ever over us. He has bountifully supplied us with temporal blessings; and has also given us his Holy Word and Spirit in order to regenerate our souls, and make us truly what we profess to be,—a free people; and that now in consequence of our failure, through disregard of these spiritual privileges, and the consequent selfish falsification of true freedom, he has permitted the evils of the nation to show themselves in all the horrors of rebellion, war, riots, dishonesty and selfishness in all their forms, in order that we may be made sensible of our mistake, see and repent of our evils, and return in humble obedience to God's holy laws; planting ourselves as a nation, upon the broad basis of real and universal freedom—freedom from sin, from oppression of our fellow men, and from wrong of every kind and quality. For all this, and for everything that God does, we may be truly thankful.

And what shall we pray for but that, if it be best, our National trouble may continue to press heavily upon us until we are brought truly to see our spiritual state and condition, and are willing to turn about and do right in all things; and that thus God's kingdom may come and His will be done?

Shall we pray for the complete success of our Northern arms? How do we know but, at this time, such an event would be our spiritual ruin, by reestablishing us in our evils and making us a proud and overbearing nation? We prayed for such success two years ago, but it has not been granted.

Is it the success of either Northern or Southern arms that the Lord wants; or is it a change of the hearts and lives of his people?

God would sooner see this nation divided into fragments and sink into tribes of heathen ignorance, than be intelligent and mighty without being good; because such a degraded condition would be better for it spiritually.

The world is in the midst of new things and new movements. A spiritual light is now beaming from the Holy Word more or less into all nations, exposing all wrongs, showing the consequences and demanding justice and righteousness as the only remedy. And while this light is gaining the attention of men, rank selfishness on the other hand, is claiming supremacy. And great commotion must be the continuance of the process, suggests that he could arrange this in a much more certain way, and concludes his letter with a strong hint that he is open to be dealt with. Whatever ensued as the result of this letter, it seems very clear that the production of the pictures was thenceforward discontinued. Here the evidence comes to an end as far as regards these curious paper pictures, and the silvered plates which the highest authorities refer to about the year 1791. In this same year THOMAS WEDGEWOOD, son of the famous potter, was certainly at work on photography, as is shown by his bills and orders for apparatus and chemicals. At the meeting of the Photographic Society there was exhibited, side by side with the above-mentioned metal plates, a photograph of a neatly-laid breakfast-table, taken upon paper by WEDGEWOOD, and the information about it tended to the conclusion that it was also done in the year 1791. Thus far we have written the history of this curious discovery in accordance with the evidence laid before the Photographic Society; but still there are many links wanting before it can be taken as proved that the pictures found at Soho were produced by photography. If it shall be shown that they were so produced, then it will also be established that at that time photographic feats were done which we cannot now-a-days accomplish. For it has been proved by chemical analysis that these pictures do not contain a trace of silver, and must, therefore, if of photographic origin, have been produced by some process that has been lost to us. That an art promising such great results should have been suffered to die out, is in itself curious in these days of diffusion of knowledge; but still more remarkable is the double coincidence existing between the independently produced metal and paper photographs of BOULTON and WEDGEWOOD in 1791, and of DAGUERRE and FOX TALBOT in 1839.

A Jewish Thanksgiving Discourse.

Rev. Dr. ADLER, minister of the Jewish congregation "Emanu El," a profound theological scholar, delivered yesterday a Thanksgiving sermon upon the text, "The Lord provideth the healing before he woundeth." History, said the reverend Doctor, invariably repeats itself. While he deplored the calamities of the war, he proceeded to prove that they were a Providential dispensation. Slavery and the fallacious theory of State rights over every other right were shown to be the prime causes of our unjustifiable rebellion. The proscribed race, whose assistance for putting it down was in the beginning scoffed at by some politicians, were now not only their own liberators, but, in the hands of Providence, the instruments of saving our glorious Union. He predicted the speedy restoration of peace and universal liberty for all classes and races without distinction of color.

Sermon of Rev. Alexander R. Thompson.

The services at the Reformed Dutch Church, Twenty-first-street, were introduced before a large congregation by reading the 23d, 107th and 145th Psalms, which were followed successively by the *Gloria Patri Jubilate* and *Te Deum*. The music was very beautiful, and of the highest order.

Mr. THOMPSON read the President's Proclamation, and gave out his text from the first verse of the 127th Psalm—"Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

This text, he remarked, enunciated the doctrine of a divine and holy Providence holding in absolute control the grandest and most insignificant affairs of human life. We were ready to admit that the greatest matters of human interest were under its control, but not so ready to admit that things of palpably lesser moment were woven on this divine warp. Yet were we told that the birds of the air, wild rovers on the wing, God's freebooters, who reaped at will from every harvest field, while they themselves sowed not nor gathered into barns, were under His watch and care; that the very hairs of our head were numbered. It was because beneath our feet lay the solid pavement of this stupendous Providence that we were called to thanksgiving to-day. For of all the countless benefits, personal, social and civil, that clamored to be remembered with gratitude. Not one was there that had not come directly from the hand of God. More than this, he congratulated his hearers that now, for the first time in the mellow Autumn, the cry had rippled the broad land over that called men up to a *national* thanksgiving. Under God's control, human anxieties had been suffered to force the nation to a unison of prayer, and it was simply suitable that a place be found to-day, since the prayer had been answered, and the blessing sought had been given, for this alternation of praise.

He applied this principle of God's control and care, demanding our thankful acknowledgment to the individual experience of his hearers; and then to their experience as a Christian congregation; and having done this, he proceeded to speak of national affairs. Here, on this continent, was God's last and grandest development of political human redemption to be effected. For there were no more continents to be discovered. The world's map had been made up. And this great Western world had been hidden of God for ages and generations, until God who had had the race in training from its infancy had, in the slow lapse of ages, brought to suitable ripeness His idea of human nature; which was, that man made in the image of God should have for that reason the opportunity to stand and inherit and develop in his manhood. For man *as man* the continent was kept. This is our place in the history of the world. We hold it by no fact of descent, by no earthly patent. God has given us life and position; when and where a man shall come to his due position among men, because he is made in the image of God for the sake of his manhood. Men hungry for the opportunity have in all ages longed, prayed, waited, hoped, struggled, died for it. But denied to them it had been given to us. The treason had denied it. But God's idea will stand, for all that. It advances with sure and inevitable steadfastness to its place. He then reviewed the achievements of the Union arms during the year; described the abundant prosperity of agriculture and trade; alluded to the change of their position by the Border States; to the certain and never retrocessive advance of the national cause. He thanked God for the honesty, fidelity, courage and true patriotism with which the Government was administered. Mistakes there must be, for the men in power were human; but he believed that in the days to come, men would bless God that hearts and hands so true had been, in this time of trial, intrusted with the control of affairs. He paid a fervent tribute to the soldiers in the field; and closed by depicting the future, which, under God's providence and control, would surely be when the broad spaces of the continent should be alive with men, not waiting for the slower swing of the old world into the line of freedom, but with swift feet hurrying to seize the opportunity here given for development and self-government—when the incalculable resources of the country should be evoked, and its swarming millions under the banner, lifted to its place again, and followed as the crusader followed the cross, should live under the shelter and within the culture of Christian civilization. For the speedy cessation of the war, and the triumph of the right, he fervently prayed. After the sermon, it was announced that he Thanksgiving offering would be devoted to the Sanitary Commission.

Sermon by Rev. A. H. Burlingham.

The South, Sixteenth and Calvary Baptist Churches held united services in the latter Church, Revs. A. H. BURLINGHAM and WM. P. MICKLES and Dr. GILLETTE, the Pastors of the three Churches, participating. The two latter gentlemen conducted the introductory and closing exercises, while the former delivered the sermon to a large audience, from the 122d Psalm:

"I was glad when they said unto me let us go into the house of the Lord."

He opened his remarks by saying that the Psalm from which the text was taken is one of the Songs of Degrees, so named probably on account of the going up of the people to Jerusalem to attend the annual festivals. As they were accustomed to march to music, David composed these songs of degrees for their use. How grand and solemn must have been their entrance into the city of the Great King, while marching to the intoned strains of the rich minstrelsy of the old Hebrew poets. They were going up to take a walk about Zion, to count her towers and consider her palaces. To-day we come to no such house as the pious Jews thronged. The curtains of the ancient Tabernacle are folded forever. The Temple has gone into ruins never again to rise. God's abode is now in the hearts of His people. His house is now where his people meet. We speak of the Sanctuary as a theme for thanksgiving. We speak of it as as a Power, as a Memory, and as an Altar. It is a Power radically affecting the interests of the community surrounding it. It is a Memory entering into and moulding the life of those who throng it. It is an Altar on which we offer worship to God, and where, when we lie there in willing sacrifice, God meets us and conforms us to Himself. Our Chief Magistrate, when he put forth his Proclamation for this day of public thanksgiving, recognized and acknowledged the high place of the sanctuary in Christian civilization. It is a sublime thought that a nation to-day in loyalty to its constitutional head honors God in His courts. If there ever was a time when the divinity of the sanctuary should be nationally conceded, and the gates of Zion be nationally pressed and entered, that time is now. All the people need to enter the house of the Lord to-day. God is to be praised in His temple that we have yet a country, and that with His blessing upon us, we always mean to have one. We offer thanksgiving in the house of the Lord to-day for our victories and our defeats. After alluding in a pathetic and truly loyal manner to other causes for thanksgiving, the speaker said, we thank God for the very tears we shed over the memory of him whose death on the field we mourn. We thank Him with the heart that aches over a sick and wounded boy, brother, husband or lover, who is in the hospital or camp to-day, or who has toiled his weary way to the home he left to show the sweet ministries of our undying love. We thank Him in the gushing sympathies which prompt us to bear a thanksgiving portion to-day to the desolate homes of those who have been made widows and orphans by the terrible exigencies of war. We thank Him that we are living now in the dawning splendors of a better civilization, the high noon of which shall soon send its flashes of light and its blazonry of glory down the coming ages, giving promise to our expectations and the world, that the wheels of progress are to roll on unreversed and unchecked till God's full purpose in launching this nation is complete.

Sermon by Rev. Joseph H. Kummer, Pastor of the Moravian Brethren's Church, corner of Houston and Mott Streets.

The minister read the 103d Psalm, and after remarking on the nature of the psalm, he took for the subject of his sermon, "The Special Providence of God," illustrating the subject from Scripture and Church history; from the extraordinary events which are taking place continually in the daily occurrences of life, and also from the most ordinary and what sometimes appears to us, most trifling events; and applying the subject as a source of great comfort to every patriotic Christian citizen of our great and beloved country at the present time, amid the distressing calamities of a war which has spread anguish, terror and mourning into so many hearts and homes. He said when we think over the past leadings and dealings of God, in a special providence over all who acknowledge Him, and find how he has depressed the proud, opened the gates of the sea for his people to pass through, led the blind by a way they knew not, made every scene resonant with his voice, and left the footprints of His presence upon every acre of the world, we can lay our hopes, our confidences, our country upon the heart and providence of our God. We know that the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth as glorious King, and that in unruffled serenity he sits at the helm of all affairs, and will accomplish His purposes. Our duty as Christians is to stand firmly and unflinchingly by the principles of the Bible, and yield unto God that fruit which he expects, righteousness that exalteth a nation, and true gratitude for his multiplied mercies.

First Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

The services opened with the usual exercises, after which Rev. Dr. SARLES was introduced, and said he could not know how he could better enumerate the causes of thankfulness than by reading the Proclamation of our faithful President. Having read the document, he continued: After this summary, I can only single out a few points on which to dwell. In the first place, I think we have great reason to thank God for a faithful, honest President. How terrible would be our condition if we had a bad man at the head of affairs! But He has placed over us a faithful man, and we ought to be devoutly thankful for so great a blessing. There are three points to which I will invite attention as causes of thankfulness: 1. The preservation of our Government. 2. The purging of the nation, especially from the sin of Slavery. 3. The mighty progress of our arms. In speaking to these points he said: We have only just begun to realize the vastness of the conflict in which we are engaged. This year has revealed to us more clearly than ever before the stupendous issues involved. When we see from how great dangers our Government has been preserved, we can appreciate more clearly our obligation to God for its safety. The deep-laid plans of years have been foiled. The attempts to create anarchy in the North have failed. God has overruled all for good, and even used the New-York riots as a piece of strategy for stirring up the loyal masses to more vigorous exertion. No one who knows me will suspect me of being an Abolitionist; but, with the Bible in my hand, how can I believe a Government which upholds such a fearful wrong can prosper? If we should continue to sustain so wicked a system, we could expect only to be dashed in pieces at last. We are, therefore, thankful for the proclamation of Emancipation, which frees us, as a nation, from this sin. It shows a great moral triumph, and we may look forward now to a glorious future.

The Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH was the next speaker, and began by quoting a clause of the Proclamation, to which he asked attention, viz.: "No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these things." "The Bible," he said, "was the foundation of our liberties. The Pilgrims, on the first Sabbath after they landed on Plymouth Rock, dedicated their new home to God, and then was laid the foundation of a nation which should become the hope of the world." The speaker enumerated the blessings of good Government, and closed by saying that however long the war continued, he believed we should ultimately triumph. With a few forcible remarks from the pastor, Rev. Dr. HODGE, and a collection for the United States Christian Commission, the exercises closed.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Alger, of Boston.

Rev. Dr. ALGER preached the Thanksgiving sermon in the Unitarian Church, at the corner of Clinton and Congress streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, before a very large congregation, composed of the regular attendants at this church, and also of the members of the Church of Our Saviour where no services were on this occasion held. The text of the sermon was found in the words, "O come let us sing unto the Lord; let us make a joyful noise unto the rock of our salvation."—95th Psalm, 1st verse. The reverend speaker eloquently enumerated the many blessings for which we have reason to give God thanks on this occasion. First of these is the consciousness of innocence of the guilt of originating this war, of our having been forced into it on the side of God, humanity and civilization, and, being in it, having borne ourselves bravely as became men holding such a trust. Another cause of thanksgiving is the signal manner in which the calculations of our enemies upon our being too sordid and dastardly to oppose them, upon dissensions and civil war at the North in their behalf, and, lastly, upon foreign intervention, induced by the avarice, hostility and jealousy of European Powers, each and all of which, although they had good cause to hope, and we to fear, for at least the latter two, had come to naught. Our seeming exhaustless energy, which has enabled us to raise, equip and place in the field a million of men, and maintain this gigantic war for three years, while science, art, literature and manufactures all thrive and flourish as in peace; the new bonds of union and brotherly feeling, new sympathies and more ardent patriotism, valor and self-sacrifice which we have learned in this war, are all causes for our most earnest thanksgiving to Almighty God. The tendency of this, as of all modern wars, will be to consolidate, not to widen the breach between the contending forces, and from out this cloud of war shall rise again, not two nations bound together by a constitution, but a single great nation, with one heart, one impulse, and no institutions in her midst which, in themselves, will prove her ruin. To secure this harmonious organization and establish firmly democratic institutions, so that their influence may be greater than ever before, we must purify ourselves from the curse of Slavery. One of the great causes for thanksgiving at this time is to be found in the advance of public sentiment in this matter. Already immense steps have been made toward the extirpation of the monster, and neither complaint nor opposition on the part of the people, scarcely remark, indeed, has been elicited. Not the least cause for thanksgiving, too, is to be found in the reflection that from present appearances we shall soon now be in a position to reject the contemptuous pity, and fling back the insolence of those who have long hated the Republic and wished its downfall. For all these things, the victories we have achieved; dreaded events which have been spared us; for the education of the people and the President's Proclamation, and God's favor shown in many more ways, let us then be duly thankful.

Woman's Work and Wages.

FURTHER VIEWS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have taken great intsrest in all your paper has said in favor of the poor working-girls, and for all this I thank you. On a recent occasion, however, you allowed an article to appear which should have received from your pen a vigorous castigation. I allude to the one in which it was said in general terms that the sewing-girls would be better off if they would accept places as servants in private families. Now I was raised in humble circumstances, in a farmer's family, and never learned anything but housework. I am willing to accept such a position, in any quiet, respectable family, but I cannot keep a place, and for this reason: I am considered by the gentlemen, and I believe by most ladies, as quite handsome, and the moment I get into a family, I am snubbed by the marriageable daughters, and if the gentleman of the house says a kind word, or gives me even a kind look, I am almost immediately called to task by the mistress of the house, for some imaginary offence, and told that unless I keep a sharp lookout and act more reservedly before gentlemen, I will be discharged. On one or two occasions I have been grossly insulted by virtuous people, on the ground that as handsome a person as I am cannot be a worthy person. At all events, I cannot retain a place in any private family, for the ladies, the plain ones particularly, are invariably "down on me." At present I am earning a precarious living at sewing, a thing I do not like to do, and am ready to accept a place as chambermaid or plain cook, if I can find one. Do, Messrs. Editors, find a place for a handsome servant girl.

PRETTY JEMIMA.

THE DUTIES OF THE SEXES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent movement of the female operatives of this City, to obtain higher wages for their labor, has been productive of much discussion, and I doubt not, from it, much good will result to that poorly paid class. A great many reasons, more or less weighty, have been given why female labor is not better remunerated, and a great many practical suggestions made, which, if observed and carried out, will do much toward remedying the evil of so universal a complaint. In your article of Sunday last—"The Labor Movement"—you state, in substance, that the reason for the present low compensation of female labor is an excess of producers, and say that this excess must be drawn off into other channels to afford relief, and that this can only be done by women themselves, and in this they must expect no aid and comfort from the mass of men. In the main, I agree with you in these several propositions, but not entirely. Women can do, must do, a great deal for themselves to improve their condition; but that the mass of men will oppose their efforts I very much doubt. That in seeking employments other than those in which they have been engaged, they will come in conflict with many men, cannot be questioned; but their number, in my opinion, will prove to be but a small portion of the mass, and the other and larger portion will both sympathize and afford them aid and comfort in their undertaking. Women, in all civilized communities, exercise much influence without realizing it themselves, and can wield a great power through their trade, if that power were applied with a concert of action, and with a view to accomplish a particular object. For instance, suppose the female portion of this community should resolve to withdraw their trade and patronage from all establishments where men are employed and females could do their work. What would be the effect? It would be difficult to enumerate all of its consequences; but one of the consequences most certainly would be, to open an avenue for a large portion, if not the whole, surplus of female operatives, and thereby enhance the wages of the whole class.

The men who would be displaced by the operation of the power possessed by the female portion of our community, would be the ones from whom no aid and comfort could be expected, but their opposition against this power would be as weak and peurile, and of as little effect, as their present employment is effeminate and unmanly. It may be asked if it would be right to ameliorate the condition of one class at the expense of another. My answer to this would be—no, it would not. But I deny that it would be an injury to the class of young men now employed in our many retail stores throughout the City. On the contrary, that in the end it would not only be a great advantage to themselves, but to the country. There never was a greater demand in this country for the services of men, since our independence, nor was ever men's services better compensentated than at the present time. The field for enterprize is extensive and open, as well for those without as those with capital, and a manly effort on the part of the thousands of young men that would be thrown out of employment by a combined movement, and exercise of the power possessed by the female portion of our community in behalf of their own sex, as above suggested, would make them "more men;" and the more manly employments which they would naturally fall into, would afford room and scope to develop abilities which are now in many instances superscribed, and confined to the effeminating atmosphere of a retail store, and judged of by the standard of their ability to sell the greatest quantity of yards and bodkins in one day.

I make the foregoing suggestions for what they are worth, hoping that out of the counsels of the many, the large and poorly paid class of female operatives may be both benefited and improved.

A SUBSCRIBER.

A WOMAN'S QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed several articles in the TIMES lately, by one who signs "*Madame* DEMAREST," but their (to me) unfeeling tenor compels the belief that no woman ever wrote them. Pray, sir, can you inform me whether the writer was ever a sewing woman? Has she risen to her present position by marrying? Did she work only till she could get a husband? What does Madame think is the object of those (whose husbands and brothers have left their homes for the defence of our liberties,) who are now sewing on army shirts at 5 cents, upon each of which there are nearly three yards of stitching? And what of those who have aged parents and helpless children to support—are they only toiling till they find a husband? And if they are, is it a disgrace to them? Can Madame appreciate the motives that could actuate a woman in giving her husband to her country, and submitting to all the sneers, and jibes, and labor, and privations incident to the life of a sewing woman? Can Madame believe there are women who prefer the laborious unremunerated life of a sewing woman to contracting a mercenary marriage, or marrying simply to secure a home? In Madame's first article she complained that woman would remain in one position only until she could either get a husband or do better, and that if STEWART employed women as clerks he would be constantly making changes; and pray what is he doing now? Do his male clerks remain with him if they find they can better themselves elsewhere?—and what young man ever takes the position of clerk with the intention of remaining a clerk all his days?

HARRIETTE.

SUGGESTIONS FOR WORKERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES, with philanthropic gallantry, has lately given this subject a fair ventilation, and with each new allusion, creates a widely added interest. To complaints in its columns against the miserable pay of the fair sex and their exclusion from many suitable employments, now monopolized by men, a smart business woman steps forward and writes that women are rarely qualified to labor at anything efficiently, inasmuch as they look forward to marriage as requiring their attention in another sphere. True, their education is deficient. Foolish parents rely on their marrying, and bestow neither time nor money in fitting them for a struggle with the world. If married, housekeeping absorbs them. If at board, they are subjected to disagreeable food, and still more disagreeable people. What is to be done? Very little. Presuming that a very large proportion of women needing employment, were qualified to work well, the competition between them would be so great that wages would then be as low for efficient labor as now for inefficiency. "Increase the variety of their occupations," it may be said; "give them all the sedentary employments." To do this would be to drive men into poorly paid manual labor. Men have as good a right to handsome remuneration, and a satisfactory existence, as women, and (for the cogent reason that women might marry and not be permanent) would be more satisfactory as employes. They would also be less diffident in seeking employment. Men, from their superior energy and originality, would usually be at the head of all business undertakings. Employers do not seek employes. Employes must seek employers. Women would feel more abashed at approaching them, display less vigor in their seach, and their chances of occupation would necessarily be fewer.

A temporary increase of wages by a few employers will help matters but little. Women can only obtain equality and justice under the associative principle. I would suggest to the workwomen and workmen of New-York that they form large clubs in their several sections for the purpose of extending their mutual acquaintance. Let them hire rooms for one evening each week, at a very small individual cost, meet there, acquaint each other with any opening for work they know of, and form groups for living together in the same boarding-houses. If thirty girls, mutually agreeable, were to apply together for board, on condition of permanency, a landlady would readily accord them lower rates than if they applied singly. As a means of instruction and entertainment, many persons would lecture gratuitously to such societies. A good remedy for low wages is to reduce expenses. To do that, a large number must board together. If any one will take the trouble to inquire the cost of food for each person in charitable institutions, he will be surprised at the saving in the cost of purchase that collected numbers effect.

Another benefit of these clubs might be that, through a mutual acquaintance and esteem, workers could combine into societies for self-employment, and thus obtain profits otherwise absorbed by an employer.

My remedies, I am aware, are incomplete. If everybody lived cheaply, competition would reduce wages proportionately lower, nor could we find many women suitable for harmonious households, any more than to connect together in business. I offer merely hints, to be acted upon by a few. In the present imperfect state of civilized society, no reforms can be presented to which objections may not be urged, nor can we find an abuse for which excuses cannot be pleaded.

T. M. N.

—There were sent to Castle Thunder, on Nov. 22, one Dr. J. H. FULTON, charged with being a Yankee spy, arrested in the Army of the Rappahannock; one Capt. THEODORE PERRY, charges secret for the present, and the prisoner allowed the privilege of a separate apartment from the "common prisoners;" and JOHN WILFORD, charged with running off slaves to the enemy.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 29, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies one year	25 00
The WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The recent brilliant operations of Gen. GRANT's army are more fully detailed in a dispatch which we publish this morning, from Gen. MEIGS to Secretary STANTON. Every additional report seems to magnify the brilliancy of the victory, and to add to its substantial fruits.

We get no news this morning from the Army of the Potomac. Our Washington dispatches say that none had been received at Headquarters of the army. Let us accept the silence as an omen that Gen. MEADE and his troops who are animated by a spirit that insures success, are rapidly pushing on until they are beyond easy communicating distance with the capital.

A dispatch from Cincinnati announces the escape of the notorious guerrilla, JOHN MORGAN, and six of his officers, from the Columbus, Ohio, jail. They managed to get free on Friday night, by digging through the flooring of their cell to a sewer leading to the river. A reward has been offered for their recapture.

There is a provoking reticence respecting the position of BURNSIDE's army. The assurance that on the 23d inst. it was "satisfactory" is gratifying, but, after all, the public is nervously anxious to hear more. There is good reason to believe, however, that GRANT, as soon as he got BRAGG on the run, at once dispatched a corps to BURNSIDE's relief, and the probabilities are that LONGSTREET has been cut to pieces.

Gen. GRANT, in his latest telegram to the War Department, states that he would pursue the Confederates to Red Clay. Red Clay is a small post village of Whitepine County, Ga., about twenty-eight or thirty miles due east of Lookout Mountain, and very near the Georgia and Tennessee boundary line. It is some sixteen miles north of Dalton, on a branch of the Tennessee Railroad, and is so situated that, with our forces occupying it, LONGSTREET's apparently last chance for rejoining BRAGG—if he is desirous of doing so—is manifestly gone.

A letter received in Boston, dated Bermuda, Nov. 17, announces the arrival at that port of the rebel steamer *Sumter*, from Wilmington, N. C., with 350 bales of cotton. She reports that four steamers from Bermuda and Nassau have been captured off Wilmington, within a short time. The *Sumter* is painted black, and is bound to Liverpool to receive an outfit, and resume her old trade of pirating.

FROM EUROPE.

We publish this morning an interesting budget of foreign news received by the *Arabia via* Boston, being the details of what came epitomized over the wires from Halifax. Among the latest items are accounts from St. Petersburgh, which state that in well informed circles the belief is held that Russia will now be less disposed to consent to the proposed Congress than she would have been some months ago, as the situation in the interval has greatly changed. The statement that Russia has assented must therefore be regarded as quite premature, if not entirely devoid of foundation. The Russian papers publish an imperial ukase, ordering the formation of twelve new regiments of infantry, each containing three battalions, to form the Third reserve corps. In France the former custom of the Emperor's Ministers to meet every Friday, at a dinner given by each in turn, which during the Summer has not been observed, was to be regularly resumed on the 13th, and the Minister of State was to be the host at the first meeting. The Yellow Book, containing the diplomatic documents, was to have been distributed on the 14th to the members of the Senate and the Legislative body. The latest bulletin respecting the health of the King of Denmark is dated Copenhagen, Nov. 14. It says; "The erysipelas spread yesterday over the King's whole face, with increasing fever, and continued with slight delirium. No accession of the erysipelas took place last night. Having obtained a little sleep, His Majesty is rather better to-day."

GENERAL NEWS.

The identity of the dead soldier who was found on the bloody field of Gettysburgh, with the picture of his three pretty little children tightly clasped in his hands, has been ascertained within a day or two. The wide publicity given to the touching circumstance through the medium of the Press, produced the desired result. The name of the deceased was HUMMERTON, and his widow and three children reside at Portville, Cattaragus County, New-York.

PETER E. SLOCUM, a former employe of the Bath Hotel at Long Branch, was executed in the Monmouth County Jail, at Freehold, N. J., on Friday, for the murder of his wife by shooting in July last. The wretched man denied his guilt, but expressed himself resigned to his fate, which he met with remarkable fortitude. It was proved on the trial that he was in love with his wife's sister, ALCINE CHASE, with whom he had been on terms of improper intimacy, and this was the supposed motive to the murder.

President LINCOLN was confined to his room by illness on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. A dispatch, dated yesterday, says that he is convalescent.

The Boston *Traveller* states that Lieut. COLEMAN and twenty privates, (colored,) captured in Louisiana recently, were hung by the rebels. They belonged to Gen. ULLMAN's brigade, and were captured on a reconnoissance to Jackson, La., by Col. LOGAN's rebel cavalry.

Breadstuffs were in more demand on Saturday, at firmer prices, as were also the principal kinds of provisions generally, at steady rates. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. Whiskey was quiet. Rio Coffee was in moderate request, as were likewise, Fish, Hides, Hay, Hops, Fruit, Salt, and Tobacco. Freights were inactive.

PEACE IN MISSOURI.—There has been almost a total cessation, throughout the State of Missouri of late, in the work of arson and murder which rebel bushwhackers and guerrillas have carried on for the last two years. Not since the rebellion broke out has the State enjoyed such a degree of quiet. This is doubtless owing in part to the fact that some of the local rebel leaders, such as PRICE and MARMADUKE, have been driven out of the State and far south of the Arkansas River, while others, like JEFF. THOMPSON, have been caught and caged, and still others have repented them of their evil ways. But due credit must also be given to the policy of firmness and conciliation adopted by the commander of the Department, Gen. SCOFIELD. He has not scrupled, on occasion, to issue orders as stringent and severe as have been issued by any General in the field, as witness his various orders and measures concerning bushwhackers and steamboat burners, but he has not embroiled himself nor his army in the disputes between the various factions which have raged so fiercely and belligerently during the year, and he has avoided, so far as possible, every occasion and ground of quarrel. He has had a very difficult part to act; for his bitterest opponents have not been the avowed rebels, but those professedly loyal to the powers that be in Washington. The various factions have been at swords' points with each other, and it almost seemed at one time as if civil war between them could not be avoided. But Gen. SCOFIELD has succeeded not only in reducing the avowed rebels to peace and quietness, but in mollifying the fury of the factions, and calming the agitated passions of the hour. The victories won in the field secure honors and applause to our successful Generals, but the more laborious and harassing, and not less successful efforts of administrators like Gen. SCOFIELD, also demand recognition from a patriotic people and a well-served Government.

Decisive Successes of the War.

Fault-finders and ill-informed persons frequently complain of the unsatisfactory results of all the battles and campaigns of this war. They say that none of our officers have yet *destroyed an army* of the rebels, and that our greatest victories have simply and always ended by the defeated enemy retreating a short distance, reforming his lines, recruiting his ranks, and preparing for the next onset, in which the chances of success might be on one side or the other, but in which, whatever side might beat, nothing would be settled.

All this is undoubtedly true as applied to a great part of the military work and the campaigning of the war. But those who talk in this way overlook two, and, we may now say *three*, of the most remarkable campaigns in this or any other war—campaigns each of which closed by the destruction of a rebel army. Of course, by this we do not mean that every man in these respective rebel armies was butchered; for the slaughter of an army, fifteen or fifty or sixty-five thousand strong, is a circumstance that, so far as our reading goes, has not occurred very frequently in the history of the world's wars. We mean simply that we have had three campaigns in which three armies were, as the French say, put *hors du combat*, or put "out of the fight."

Curiously enough, all these three campaigns were the work and the victories of *one* of our Generals; and he, we may further say, is the only one of our Generals who has ever yet, at the close of a battle or a campaign, been able to say truthfully that his adversary's army was destroyed. We refer, of course, to Gen. GRANT; and we refer, of course, to his three great campaigns, which may be known as his Fort Donelson campaign, where he put *sixteen thousand* of the enemy *hors du combat*; his Vicksburgh campaign, in which, with the battles preliminary to the siege, he put not less than *fifty thousand* of the enemy *hors du combat*; and the Chattanooga campaign, in which he has just routed the greatest army of the rebellion, whose strength has been variously estimated at from sixty-five to one hundred thousand men. Beside these great feats of arms, GRANT has extinguished several minor, yet large and important forces of the rebels, such as that at Arkansas Post, last Spring, where several thousand prisoners, or the whole garrison, were taken.

Each of these campaigns has important bearings to the military eye other than the mere fact of the haul of prisoners made. But these we will not mention here. We wish to indicate but this single feature—that we have had battles in this war which have been decisive battles—in which the enemy's army was *destroyed* or put *hors du combat*. Our military critics abroad seem to be utterly unaware of any of these facts, as also our military criticasters at home.

Lord Palmerston.

An attempt, as everybody knows, is being made at this moment to fasten upon Lord PALMERSTON an imputation which would, under any circumstances, be a very painful one, and which, if proved, would hardly fail to have for a man of his age the most disastrous consequences. Society, let it be ever so indulgent, and English society is very indulgent, is not likely to wink at the follies of a veteran of eighty-four. The middle classes insist upon at least a show of morality in public men. And the Queen has been long famed for her rigid and inexorable attention to the purity of the Court. So that we may presume that if it were fairly proved that the Nestor of English statesmen had forgotten what he owed to his years, name, and position, he would close his career in something worse than obscurity.

There is, however, every reason to believe that the accusation has been trumped up by a knavish attorney and a knavish clerk, for the sake of the notoriety to be acquired by bringing dishonor on the hoary head of a famous man. It is so improbable, on the face of it, that its *pros* and *cons* are not worth discussing; and we should not have alluded to the story at all, if it were not that the manner in which the English Press and public have received it has many points in it that we here would do well to imitate. Instead of lighting upon it like a parcel of vultures on a carcase, and wallowing in its loathsomeness—turning it over and over in search of aggravating circumstances, and making the most of every incident that could deepen its atrocity and heighten its effect, there has been an almost unanimous effort to frown it down, to repress its circulation, to reprobate its authors, and to encourage its victim in fighting against it. There is evidently a general feeling that a high position, long services, and great distinction, entitle the owner to the utmost confidence on the part of those whom he has served; that he has a right to the most favorable presumptions regarding every charge brought against him, and that in short the people cannot avoid sharing in a greater or less degree in the disgrace which may befall those whom it has for any reason long delighted to honor.

Now, we regret to say that there is a tendency amongst us to take an exactly opposite view of a case; in other words, to look upon prominent and important positions in the public service not as furnishing a claim to forbearance and sympathy, but as rather converting the incumbents into outlaws, whom any citizen may lawfully pursue with the shafts of contempt and suspicion. It is not of accusations directed against their official acts of which we now speak—these the public has a right to criticise as it pleases—but of the eagerness which we daily witness to pry into their private life, and cast odium upon it. The personal habits of every high official are made the subject of investigation by crowds of moral harpies as soon as he is sworn in, and before very long mysterious hints begin to appear touching his vices. A petty theft committed in early life at school or college is occasionally thrown in to heighten the effect of the picture, by showing the pains that nature took at the very outset of his career to warn his fellow creatures against him. Sometimes, too, we have dark allusions to his licentiousness, with a shadowy sketch of a deserted wife, weeping over her widowed situation and her ruined hopes, or of a forlorn mother whom the brute refuses to support. Often, too, the rascal whom the Republic has placed in one of its chief seats is an illegitimate son of an unusually wicked father, who has transmitted his worst qualities to his offspring.

There are, however, faults on which the practical slanderer does not care to dwell long. The vice which he best loves to detect and expose is drunkenness. One great recommendation that this has, is that it can be descanted upon to any extent without offending modesty. It can be discussed in families with as much ease as the color of a man's hair, and consequently all reports about it are sure to circulate far more rapidly than those about any other weakness. There is, however, never anything about it either in the least light, airy or redeeming. It is generally drunkenness of the gross kind—what the police reporters call "beastly intoxication," and is always caused, not by champagne or claret, but by whisky, and generally bad whisky. The American General's or statesman's favorite liquor, the draught on which he loves to make a brute of himself, is usually the worst kind of Bourbon or Monongahela. If he does not wallow in this he is pretty sure to be addicted to the use of opium.

What is most remarkable and most painful about all this is not, as we have already said, that such stories should be current, but that the public, by the avidity with which it receives them, and the readiness with which it believes them, should encourage their invention and circulation. Under no form of Government does the character of the public men affect the credit of the people so much as under a Democratic one—and yet under none does the public seem so indifferent to it, so ready to blacken it, or to invite others to blacken it; and one of the most odious results of party spirit amongst us is that men forget that even political opponents are their countrymen, and that when a high official is held up to odium for his vices the opposition has to share the shame.

East Tennessee—The Rebel Resources Failing Them.

The rebel journals say truly enough that their Government never appreciated the importance of East Tennessee to the Confederacy until they had lost it. Their former want of appreciation is shown by the feeble resistance they made to the advance of Gen. BURNSIDE; and their subsequent change of mind is indicated by their desperate efforts to recover what, by that advance, they had lost. Not to dwell at present on the military view, and on the incalculable strategic value of such points as Cumberland Gap, Knoxville, Cleveland and the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, it is beyond doubt that the mountainous regions of Eastern Tennessee and of Southwestern Virginia are of essential value to the rebels in the furnishing of resources for maintaining the war.

Eastern Tennessee not only furnishes mines of iron, copper, lead, salt, and coal, but a very large amount of sulphur and saltpetre. Hundreds of caverns exist along the limestone slopes and in the gorges of the Cumberland table land, which contain nitrous earth in immense quantities. A company was formed years ago, for the purpose of separating this nitre from the dross with which it was amalgamated, but like many profitable and proper enterprizes in slave States, it failed for want of general interest or means of easy communication with markets. The nitre used in this country for the manufacture of gunpowder has hitherto been imported from India, and probably few dealers in the article had any knowledge of the vast stores existing in the bosom of the United States. The same may be said of sulphur which comes hither from Sicily. It also exists in great quantities around the mineral springs of East Tennessee and southwestern Virginia, but no one thought of mining it to any extent. The war awoke the rebels to the immense importance of these deposits. None exist in either of the Carolinas, in Georgia, nor Alabama, which yet remain to the Confederacy; and thus, in this respect, the losses to the rebellion in the loss of East Tennessee are incalculable.

The material of life, which East Tennessee furnished to the Confederate Army, was no less necessary to it than the material of death we have just named. Immense quantities of bacon have been drawn during the last thirty months from that region, to feed the armies of LEE in the East and of BRAGG in the Southwest. Parson BROWNLOW has recently given some statistics on this subject, which have astonished those who were not familiar with the animal products of East Tennessee. Since the beef of Texas became unattainable to the rebel army, through our command of the Mississippi River, the bacon of East Tennessee has been very nearly all the animal food they have had or could get. Now that this in turn has been cut off, we have many proofs as to how hard up they are.

Now that GRANT's magnificent operations have secured us control of East Tennessee, and of all Tennessee, the rebels will speedily begin to feel their loss even more keenly than their late howlings indicate. Without munitions of war, without animal food and with closely blockaded ports, a continuance of rebel hostilities will be a problem difficult of solution.

The Case of the Alexandra.

The motion for a new trial in the case of the *Alexandra* has probably been argued before this time in England, and we watch with some interest to see what will be the result. It is certain that the prospects of the case have changed very much since the trial.

We cannot say that we were much surprised at the result of the trial. The impression was general that the vessel would be acquitted if there was any loophole for her escape. The known feeling in England at the time was such that the jury, and possibly the Court, could hardly avoid being influenced by it; and it was also the general opinion here that the English Government were not thoroughly in earnest in their prosecution of the case, but would be quite willing to see the vessel go to sea, if only they could meet our Government with the verdict of a jury as their shield against complaint.

But whether this estimation of the feeling of the British Government at that time was true or not, we think there can be no doubt, judging from the later proceedings in the case, that it is now quite different. The recent motion on the part of the Attorney-General for an order to show cause why there should not be a new trial of the case, appears to have been pressed with earnestness as well as ability, and the granting of his application, though of course by no means indicative of the final result of the order, is still a substantial success, so far as it goes.

The order to show cause was moved for on two grounds, viz.: that the verdict was against the evidence, and that there was misdirection to the jury on the part of the judge who tried the cause. The Attorney-General's argument, which was reported quite fully in the English papers followed the two divisions of the case: first, the equipping, furnishing, and fitting out of the vessel; and secondly, the intent that she should be employed in the belligerent service of a country with which England was not at war; and on both of these points he claimed that the evidence in the case was all one way.

We have not the evidence before us, but if the Attorney-General's argument was a fair statement of it, there can be no doubt that he was entirely correct on both points. The lack of stowage room in the vessel for merchandise, the thickness of her bulwarks, a useless weight in a merchant vessel, but necessary in a vessel-of-war to keep out bullets; the arranging of the hammock nettings so as to resist musketry, the general strength of her structure, and especially of her rudder, and the guns and carriages which were being prepared for pivot guns, which she was perfectly adapted to carry, all showed conclusively that she was a vessel-of-war, and there was nothing at all against this evidence, except the statement of one witness, that she might be used as a yacht.

Then the evidence showed that she had been prepared under the superintendence of the agents of the rebels. Capt. BULLOCK was sent there for that purpose. FRAZER & Co., on whom the drafts were drawn to pay the *Florida's* crew, intervened in her construction, and there was a direct admission by MILLER, the builder of the vessel, "that she was being built by FRAZER & Co., to be employed in the service of the Confederate States Navy." Surely the Attorney-General was fully justified in saying that, "if the jury had been properly directed, this evidence, met as it was by no counter evidence, was evidence on which the Crown was clearly entitled to a verdict, and that a verdict taken in the face of such evidence is a verdict that ought not to be allowed to stand."

The Attorney-General proceeded to argue upon the terms of the act of Parliament, the policy which led to its enactment, and the inevitable effect to involve a nation in war and discredit its good faith, "if it permitted its shores and its ports to be used as arsenals for belligerent Powers who have none of their own, in order that war may be carried on practically direct from those ports on the high seas against other nations,"—and he called Baron BRAMWELL's attention to a passage in his summing up of the case, in which the Judge spoke of the mischief expressed in the act, viz.: "that these acts tended to endanger the peace and welfare of the kingdom," and said that the sort of mischief contemplated might be, that a vessel might be building in one yard for the Confederates and another for the United States in another yard, and the two might come in collision in British waters, saying that he knew very well the Judge would not now adhere to that part of his charge on the trial. Baron BRAMWELL seems to have been somewhat stirred up by this direct attack, and quite a little discussion arose on the point, which the Attorney-General closed by the declaration that "any one who should seek to limit the object and policy of this statute in such a way, would be taking a liberty which it does not belong to any Court in the kingdom to do."

It is true that the argument of the matter on this motion for an order to show cause was only on one side, and an answering argument may present the case very differently. But the matter presented by the Attorney-General was, as the Judges said in granting the order to show cause, "certainly worthy of discussion." Especially was that part of it worthy of discussion and consideration in which he spoke of the tendency of such transactions to involve England in war and to discredit to her good faith. The newspapers and the public men have been discussing it for some time, and it does not now seem too much to hope that the change produced by the discussion has been great enough to make a new trial of the *Alexandra* called for, not only by the law and justice of the case, but also by the public sentiment of Great Britain.

Re-enlistment of Veterans.

As the late General Order of the War Department in reference to the reënlistment of veterans in the field has not yet been published in full, we herewith give it in its official form:

GENERAL ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November, 1863.

Order Granting Furloughs to Reënlisted Volunteers:

1. It is hereby ordered that volunteers now in service reënlisting as veteran volunteers under General Orders No. 191 from this office, shall have a furlough for at least thirty days previous to the expiration of their original enlistment.

This privilege will be secured to the volunteers either by ordering all so reënlisting with their officers to report in their respective States, through the Governor to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service for furlough and reorganization, or by granting furloughs to the men individually.

2. Mustering Officers shall make the following stipulation on the Muster-in-Rolls of veteran volunteers now in service reënlisting as above: "To have a furlough of at least thirty days in their States before expiration of original term."

3. Commanding-Generals of Departments and armies are hereby authorized to grant the aforesaid furloughs within the limit of the time fixed, in compliance with this order, as the demands of the service will best permit, reporting their action to the Adjutant-General of the army.

4. In going to and from their respective States and homes, the veteran volunteers furloughed as above will be furnished with transportation by the Quartermaster's Department.

5. When the three-fourths of a company or regiment reënlist, the volunteers so enlisted may be furloughed in a body, for at least 30 days, to go home with their officers to their respective States and to organize and recruit, and the individuals of the companies or regiments who do not reënlist, shall be assigned to duty in other companies or regiments until the expiration of their term of service.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

The above order consists substantially of the series of propositions made to the War Department, three months ago, by Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, and was the suggestion of his comprehensive care for the interests of the country as well as the soldier. We have recently had occasion—indeed, ever since the war began we have had occasion—to notice the extraordinary energy and sagacity displayed by the Executive of Indiana in the conduct of the military affairs of that heroic State; and the success that has attended his efforts, and the appreciation of those efforts by the people of his own State and of the whole country, is the fit reward which his patriotic services have received. Probably the soldiers of no State have been sent into the field in such a superb military condition as those of Indiana—so well drilled, so finely equipped, so admirably provided for in every respect. When they have been wounded or fallen sick in the service, all that labor and affection could do for them has been done; and the widows and families of those who have fallen in the field, have been dealt with, not harshly or meanly, but generously, as was befitting to the nurslings of their country. To this foresight, attention and thoughtful care is doubtless due, in great measure, the efficiency always displayed and the successes achieved by Indiana soldiers while in field service. The record which the State has made in this war for the Union, in this fight against their old foe, JEFF. DAVIS, will be immortal, and has settled forever the taunts of the rebels as to the courage of Indiana.

Another proposal of Gov. MORTON, looking to the benefit of the soldier, we find referred to in the Indianopolis *Journal*, and we learn that it is now under discussion, with strong influences in its favor. It is that Paymasters of the army shall be authorized to take with them "five-twenty bonds," from $50 to any larger amount, and allow the soldiers to take them in the place of any back pay, back bounty, or advance bounty (if he should reënlist) to which he may be entitled, or invest any pay in possession or due to him, which he may choose, in them. The proposal is urged for all the troops, but has as yet been acceded to only in the case of those from Indiana. The advantages of this arrangement are obvious, and we wish we could say that they were as generally bestowed as they are manifest. The soldier has the opportunity to turn every dollar due him, if he should not need it for immediate use, into an investment which has the double advantage of being just as good as "greenbacks" for currency, if they should be needed as money, and six per cent. better if they should be preferred as an investment.

At the present price of gold, on which the interest on these bonds is paid, the income they will yield the soldier will be about 9 per cent., fully equal to the first average investments of money in loans or real estate. On the other hand, the advantage to the country in giving the soldier a pecuniary interest in the permanence of the Government is obvious. The bonds are a little better than greenbacks, and of course can be used in their stead. If the bonds should not happen to be ready for delivery when the Paymasters go round, they are to take certificates, which shall be to the soldier the same as a bond. Now, a great many soldiers will leave the service with his last installment of bounty due, $75, with his advance bounty, (if he reënlists,) in his hands, $75, with his advance pay, $13, and whatever back pay may be due, not unlikely to amount to $50 or more, and can in nine cases out of ten invest $200 to $300, a very pretty sum to lay up against a rainy day.

PAINTERS GRAND BALL AT IRVING HALL.—The first annual ball of the New York Painters' Association takes place at this popular hall to-morrow evening. The Committee of arrangements feel sanguine of having every thing that can be done to promote the pleasure and enjoyment of their guests. Tickets to the number of eight hundred have been disposed of already, and doubtless many more will be sold at the door. It is the desire of those having the matter in charge that all gentlemen should be accompanied by at least one lady. With the music of the Seventh regiment band in Irving Hall on a fine evening, the affair cannot fail to prove a success.

THE IRON-CLAD DICTATOR.—POSTPONEMENT OF THE LAUNCH.—The announcement that the iron-clad *Dictator* would be launched yesterday, caused quite a large number of persons to assemble at the Delamater Iron works, where the ship was on the stocks. There being some imperfection, however, in the grease with which the ways were covered, the vessel could not be struck off in the short space during which full tide lasts. She will probably be floated off at the first full tide.

RARE PAINTINGS ON EXHIBITION.—The celebrated collection of rare and choice Paintings by modern artists, belonging to Mr. JOHN WOLFE, of this City, and never before publicly exhibited, can now be seen at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway every day and evening, for three weeks. Mr. WOLFE, with great liberality, has offered the proceeds of this exhibition to three of our most deserving charitable institutions, the "Woman's Hospital," the "Nursery and Child's Hospital," and the Orphan Asylum. Season tickets can be procured of the Managers of the several institutions.

The Social Evils of Our Large Cities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several of your correspondents have, of late, offered valuable suggestions on the treatment of *the* great social evil of our large cities, the presence of a large mass of brutalized beings, who, under our domestic institutions, have come to be considered the ruling class. The subject is so absorbingly important, that it invites the earnest reflection of every well-wisher of free institutions, and it may not seem impertinent to offer the result of such reflection to the public. I beg your leave, therefore, to make a few remarks on the subject.

Is freedom, or rather are Democratic institutions, compatible with the existence of a large class of uneducated, brutish people? That question ought to be as boldly put and as boldly answered as has been done by one of your correspondents. It is too often shuffled over and evaded. While that is being done there is no hope of finding the proper remedies for a state of things growing worse every day.

History shows that Democratic institutions *may* obtain in communities that stand on a very low plane of intellectual culture. They have flourished among barbarians; they are firmly rooted even in those Swiss cantons whose civilization has scarcely progressed a step since the middle ages. But then, in all such cases the *extremes* of education were not far apart. As between the best and the least educated there was no inconveniently great distance, so that there always remained the possibility of fully understanding and appreciating each others opinions, wishes and interests. On the other hand, there is no nation known to history that has been able to preserve Democratic institutions when the extremes of intellectual culture had grown so far apart as to exclude all possibility of finding a satisfactory mean average. Some philosophers say: "Intelligence (or education) is freedom." But the reverse would be just as true. Free institutions are possible among every people of which all classes come as near as possible to the *average* of that people's intelligence, no matter whether that average be high or low, as compared with other communities. The present *average* culture of the American people is undoubtedly higher than that of eighty years ago, but no reasonable man can deny that popular freedom is greatly more endangered *now*, simply because the *extremes* have continually grown apart at an alarming rate.

Now, all that may be said about the vital necessity of raising the uneducated classes to something like an *average* intelligence is true, and cannot be said often enough. It must be repeated often and persistently, until the people learn that *compulsory* education must be resorted to if popular institutions shall live. Still, this is not all. It is not sufficient to educate the growing generation, while there is a constant stream of immigration pouring into the country. The "social evils" of our large cities cannot be remedied by education alone, because there are tens of thousands of *adult* people who can never be reached by educationary efforts.

There are two things which may be and ought to be done. *First*—Let immigration be made a *national* affair. Every economist, every statesman, every philosopher and historian sees it in that light; but the law reduces it to a local interest. All our laws in regard to immigration are framed in such a manner as if the emigrants intended to migrate to the City and County of New-York. This *State* raises commutation money from the immigrants, and it is the *State* or the *City* that has to take care of the paupers among them. The poorest, vilest and most helpless of the immigrants remain in this City, forming layer upon layer of the volcanic substratum of our community. Why should this be? The immigrants are immigrants to the *United States*—not to a particular State or City. They have not been asked to come, except in a general way. So they are welcome in *that general way*, but in no other. As an increment of the productive power of the nation, immigration is a great benefit, but that general truth does not at all exclude the special truth that the unsystematic accumulation of immigrant population in particular communities is a great evil. In order to be beneficial, the immigration must be well digested and assimilated to the national system; otherwise it will produce social nausea and dyspepsia. Even if no special authority could be found in the Constitution, (though the "general-welfare" clause in connection with the naturalization clause would be sufficient,) it would nevertheless be the duty of the *National* Government to regulate the immigration in such a manner as to render it conducive to the general welfare as fully as possible. The immigrant arriving here, with no other means of living but his labor, has no *claim* upon any particular community of the country, nor has he ever had any idea of putting forth such claim. He has left his native country in order to find a market for his labor in a *country* that, he knows, *needs* all the labor it can get, but not in a particular *city* or *State*. It would, therefore, be no hardship, nor any stretch of natural justice if a *bureau of immigration*, connected with the Federal Government, should take all such immigrants in hand and wisely *distribute* them over the country, especially over those districts which are more in want of raw labor than the densely populated eastern States and cities. I know that to some the idea will be repulsive, because they have become accustomed to look upon every "interference" of Government with the action of the "laws of demand and supply" as despotism. But a closer examination will show them that there is no such interference in their proposition, but merely a removal of material obstacles to the action of those laws. Free trade is a sham wherever the healthy development of the purchasing power (productive industry) of a nation is prevented. So the distribution of the immigration by the mere action of the laws of demand and supply is a sham, when there are arriving thousands upon thousands of immigrants, with not the first penny wherewith to pay their fare to the West, or with not the slightest knowledge of the particular localities where their labor could find a ready market. A governmental bureau for the regulation and distribution of immigration, once established, would no more have to be considered a despotism than the institution of the emigrant depot at Castle Garden, and the compulsory landing of all emigrants at that depot. Its usefulness would be not less than that of the Bureau of Agriculture. Like that, it would directly aim at increasing the value of the productions of the country, by diverting accumulated, and therefore comparatively valueless labor, into channels where its greatest economical value would be developed. The immigrants, far from deprecating such governmental action as an interference with their personal liberty, would have to be, and probably would be thankful for it. If not, it would be of no consequence whatever. They would know the terms on which they could come to this country, and might as well stay away if they did not like them, precisely as they may now if they do not like a compulsory landing at Castle Garden. It is the *nation* they come to and which they have to deal with—not the people of a single State or city. If proposing to become naturalized, they expect to become citizens of the *United States*, not of any particular State. *National* laws have to prescribe the conditions under which they may become members of the body politic; *national* laws and institutions ought to take care of them during their time of probation. That would be in accordance with the laws and customs of every civilized nation, England being the only exception.

There is one particular power inherent to every sovereign national government, that should be unflinchingly exerted through a bureau of immigration. It is the power to send back to their native country all such foreigners who cannot, in any conceivable meaning of the word, be considered a gain to the country. In the present case no other individuals would fall under that head, but *criminals* and absolute *paupers*—not *poor*, but paupers, unfit for work, or hopeless vagabonds, such as are sometimes *sent* over here by unprincipled municipal authorities in certain German States, Switzerland, or Belgium, or such as the "ticket-of-leave" men, sent over from England. Such persons, when landed here, ought to be returned peremptorily. The honest and industrious poor should always be welcome to better their condition in this country; but for its own honor and good name among nations it should cease to be an asylum for every fugitive criminal and swindler, or a receptacle for the overflowing population of European houses of correction.

Second—Let the franchise be given only to those that are able to *read and write*. That is the only test by which Democracy can be saved from degenerating into schlocracy, without subverting its true character. A property qualification would, of reality, lead to class rule, and, in the long run, to the most hideous of all aristocracies—plutocracy. An extension of the term of naturalization, apart from its being impracticable, would be arbitrary, inefficient and unjust. In the first place, because there are native Americans who, as a "dangerous" element, are fully equal to the raw emigrants; in the second place, because the length of time a foreigner lives in this country is no test whatever of his ability to exercise the suffrage intelligently. There are many thousands of foreigners in this country who could have been safely intrusted with the franchise one year after their arrival; so there are many thousand "*friends*" of a distinguished statesman who should *never* be intrusted with it, even if they reached Methusalah's age. But it is not only the right but the *duty* of the State—no less duty than that of self-preservation—to enforce the supposition that those who, by their votes, govern the fate of society, possess the indispensable *condition* of forming an intelligent opinion on public affairs. That condition is the knowledge of reading and writing. All that demagogues may prate about the beauties of "common sense" as a substitute for the elements of education is unmitigated trash. In very small bucolic communities, where the common interests are so simple that a child may comprehend them, the common sense even of an entirely illiterate person may be sufficient to enable him to form an opinion of his own; but far otherwise in communities like ours. To prove that would be a waste of words.

How should the test be applied? In the case of naturalized citizens, it would be a very simple matter. When applying for their certificate of citizenship, they should be required to do so in writing in the presence of the judicial officer who has to administer the oath to them. If they are able to comply with that requisition, they should receive a certificate to that effect, which thereafter would be their qualification for the franchise. Native-born citizens should, on attaining their majority, apply in the same manner for a similar certificate. Every voter should produce his certificate when offering his vote; no vote, unaccompanied by such certificate, should be accepted. Thus, in its practical operation, the application of the test would be even more simple than the administration of the registry law.

In the course of time, education may become so general, that even among those who *do* possess the rudimentary knowledge required by the above proposition, "dangerous classes" may be formed. But that will be at least a century hence. Until then popular institutions would be safe enough under a rule, confining the franchise to those who have a knowledge of "the three R's."

AN AMERICAN BY CHOICE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Recruiting in this City.

EIGHT HUNDRED ENLISTMENTS DURING THE WEEK—THE SIXTY-NINTH AND OTHER REGIMENTS RE-ENLISTING FOR THE THREE YEARS—COLORED RECRUITS.

From returns received at the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General's office, it appears that the number of soldiers enlisted in this City, under the new call for volunteers, during the past week, has been about eight hundred. This includes those returned to the Assistant Provost-Marshal's recruiting offices and those enlisted at Mr. Blunt's recruiting office in Broadway. As the recruiting business was not fairly in operation until Monday last, this is considered a very encouraging result for the first week. Capt. McGee, of the Sixty-ninth N. Y. S. M., now attached to Gen. Hay's office, has just returned from a visit to his regiment under Gen. Meade, and brings with him a written document, signed by every officer and soldier of the Sixty-ninth, pledging themselves to reenlist for three years at the expiration of their present term of service. The Sixty-ninth now numbers about seventy men. Under the recent orders of the War Department, they will be allowed a furlough of forty days between the expiration of their present term and the time of their reënlisting. On reënlisting, they will be entitled to the Government bounties, and Capt. McGee has procured from Mr. Blunt a promise that they shall also receive the $300 bounty offered by the Board of Supervisors. Capt. McGee says that the Sixty-third and Eighty-eighth, from this City, have also signified their intention to reënlist for three years, and he has no doubt many other New-York regiments will do the same. Gen. Hays yesterday received the following dispatch from the War Department in reference to the enlisting of negroes in this State:

"Negroes can be enlisted in this State. The law allows them no bounty. These enlistments must, however, be deferred a few days, until arrangements can be made for a general rendezvous for them."

Collisions on the River Yesterday.

The steamer *Commonwealth*, which a few days since came in collision with an English vessel, met with another mishap yesterday in running into the ferry-boat *Warren*. At the time of the accident there was a dense fog on the river, and it was with difficulty any object could be distinguished more than a few feet ahead. The *Warren* left her slip at the foot of Roosevelt-street about half-past six o'clock in the morning, and was running one of her regular trips. As she neared her Grand-street dock, in Williamsburgh, the *Commonwealth* was suddenly observed coming rapidly down the river. The result of the position of the vessels was a crash which nearly sunk the ferry-boat. The bow of the *Commonwealth* passed nearly through the ladies cabin, but fortunately there were but few passengers on board, most of whom were at the forward part of the boat. The damage to the *Warren* will probably not exceed $3,000.

About 7 o'clock another collision occurred between the *Nebraska* and the *City of Norwich* very near the spot where the first accident happened. In this instance no considerable damage was done.

Yesterday was one of the most dangerous days our river men have experienced for years, and it is remarkable, when the number of vessels anchored in the stream is considered, that more accidents did not happen.

FOR POLICE JUSTICES.

The Candidates and Something about Them.

The Police Justices are elected for six years, and receive the handsome salary of five thousand dollars per year. The positions are such as good and capable men can accept, and are such as only good and capable men ought to be elected to. Every citizen should see to it that the latter alone are elected. Politics have nothing to do in fact, however much nominally, with the Judiciary. Let the best men be elected.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John M. Costa is the Union candidate and has also an independent nomination. He is a man well qualified for the position, despite a lack of any experience, and has the great recommendations of a fine personal character, intelligence and independence.

Edward Hogan, nominated by Tammany and Mozart, honors both sections of the party. A young man of fine personal character and promise, he would well and creditably fill the position. He is opposed by

Cornelius Flynn, McKeonite, of whom all that can be said is that he is known as "Soldier Flynn."

SECOND DISTRICT.

All parties have united upon the present incumbent, Joseph Dowling. He has won this compliment by his integrity of character, his fine capacities and a personal popularity seldom attached to any man.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Henry Wilson is the Union candidate. He is a sterling citizen, one of the good old stock of the Ninth Ward. An undertaker, but a live man. Has the requisites for the position, and should be elected to it. Is at present President of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

William Dodge, present Justice, is nominated by Tammany. In public as in private life not one word can be uttered against him. He is indorsed by Mozart.

James M. Murray is the McKeon nominee; at present Clerk of the Second District Police Court. He is probably better qualified for the position than any man in nomination, and would bring high character, judicial ability and independence to it.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Unionists have nominated Barnabas W. Osborn, the present able incumbent. He has held the position some sixteen years, is an upright, valuable officer. The interests of the public would be subserved in his election.

Against him is William H. Mansfield, the joint nomination of Mozart, Tammany and McKeon. He was formerly a policeman, is now a butcher; is decidedly a "clever fellow," but would do better for the public by continuing to slaughter cattle and furnish, as he has done, good meat, than attempting to administer law and slaughter its first principles.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Edward M. Skidmore, Union; is a printer, has been reporter, long and favorably known to the public. He is Clerk of the Second District Court, is popular of all men, and in his personal character, integrity and capacity, has strongest claims for an election, which if secured would be a municipal benefit. If his friends have half his life and energy his prospects of success will be far from slim.

Edward J. Shandley, Tammany candidate, and nominated by portion of Mozart. He is a young man held in high esteem for his many good qualities of head and heart.

Peter Mitchell has all of McKeon and portion of Mozart. He is at present Alderman, and a man of much personal popularity. His nomination is a creditable one, his personal character being unimpeached, and his qualifications acknowledged.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Francis C. Speight has the Union nomination. He is Captain of the Twenty-ninth Police Precinct, is a first-class man, and would make one of the very best judicial officers. He would be as Justice what he has been as officer and Captain, faithful, competent and unflinching in his discharge of duty. His action during riot week entitles him to the thanks of the public. His election should be secured, and can be, if the right spirit is put into the work.

Richard Kelly, the present incumbent, has the Independent Union nomination. It is a pity that two good men like himself and Capt. Speight, should be in antagonism. The Justice is wealthy, does not require the position, and has held it creditably for six years

Daniel W. Clarke, is one of the Tammany candidates. He was appointed during the first term of Gov. Seymour to fill a vacancy. If we remember aright, it was a very bad attempt to fill it—a most unfortunate one.

James Mahoney, the other Tammany candidate, has also the McKeon nomination; he is a most popular man in his district, bears an unsullied character, and possesses very fair abilities. The Democracy have made no better nomination.

W. Drake Parsons runs under the Mozart flag; personally, he is unexceptionable; he is well known to the public, as of old, as one of the proprietors of the *Daily News*; he is exceedingly popular, and on this score alone will secure a respectable vote. Personally, very strong; politically, very weak.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

James H. Welsh, present incumbent, is the Union candidate, Capt. Bryan having declined in his favor. He has the strong claims of an unimpeached integrity, fine capacity, sturdy independence and fearlessness of character. Justice Connolly stigmatized him as the "emanation of a cellar porter-house," he being the son of the widely-known and universally-respected "Sandy Welsh," of the yore-famed "Terrapin Lunch." Connolly makes ale and porter and sells it, but he evidently forgets his patrons in his insult to their business. "Sandy Welsh" was a man in all respects the peer of Michael Connolly, as our old citizens can testify. Every respectable citizen in the district should work to secure the reëlection of Justice Welsh. Taxpayers should see to it, and so should law-lovers, for against him runs

Michael Connolly on the Tammany machine. The record of Justice Connolly is not one which should commend him to even a party support. He is foisted on Tammany, and is personally intensely unpopular. He has used his office to popularize himself, has lacked the dignity, impartiality and independence necessary for his position. He is not fit for it. His considering the gross outrage of entering a man's house on riot week, demanding food and drink free and the beating of the proprietor on refusal, as merely a "common porter-house fight" should unite against him the vote of every decent and law-abiding man in the district, of every man who cares for the safety of his family, his property, or himself. Such kindly considerations on the Bench for the rioter and the rowdy are dangerous to all classes of the community. His own party are anxious to get rid of him; he has been and is an incubus upon them, and from present appearances they promise to give him his dismissal, honor themselves, and benefit society. Mr. Connolly has neither personal or political claims for the position, and the district should, without regard to party, for its own sake, see that he is sent into retiracy once and for all.

The Mozart and McKeon candidate is Nicholas Seagrist, a man who carries his heart on his sleeve, literally "a man of the people." He is a lawyer, is well known as the "Sage of Bloomingdale," and as the generous and gratuitous counsel for the poor, from rag-picker up. His character is unimpeachable, his ability conceded, and his personal popularity acknowledged. On all occasions is he an accommodating leader in forlorn hopes, and on several has he slipped in while a laugh was being made against him. He is a most energetic worker, has in this race energetic workers with him, and, if the Democracy elect, should be their choice. No really truer man or more worthy candidate is in nomination than Nicholas Seagrist.

Thos. J. Barr, Tammany, once livery-keeper, Sixth Ward, once State Senator, once Member of Congress, and is now Horse Inspector under the Government, with rank of Major in the army. He is doing well enough not to want the position, and has no claim to it. Of course, he is possessed of considerable capacity, but not of the kind to adapt him for the position of Police Justice.

Thomas A. Ledwith is brought out by Mozart. He is a young man who has exploited as a member of the Legislature, but escaped without doing injury to himself, or any one else, which is more than can be said of most. He voted against the Broadway Railroad swindle. He has good abilities excellent character, hosts of friends; and were there such a surprise as his election it would cause no regrets.

Andrew Leary is the McKeon nominee. He keeps a porter-house at Eighth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, is recognized as a clever fellow, and good-naturedly runs, having no more chance of an election than the ghost at Barnum's.

John Quackenbush, the present incumbent, Jefferson Market, is one of the most popular men in nomination. His personal character, his judicial capacity, his inflexible administration of justice, all of which have been beneficially felt in the community, inspire a confidence in him and a gratification at his nomination among men of all parties. The Eighth District will elect him undoubtedly, and thus consult its own interests. Wherever so excellent an opportunity occurs of securing a first-class judicial officer a District so intelligently populated as the Eighth will not forego it. He is the Union nominee, and the candidate of the Germans and independent parties.

GUNTHER RATIFICATION MEETING.

Demonstration at the Cooper Institute—Speeches by James T. Brady, John McKeon and Others.

That branch of the City Democracy which sustains C. Godfrey Gunther for the Mayoralty held a meeting last evening in the hall of the Cooper Union, to ratify the nomination of their candidate. The hall was well filled, and there was a considerable crowd around the various outside stands. The usual accompaniments of music, cannon, fireworks, torches and transparencies were liberally provided, and there was a plentiful supply of speakers.

Though called for 7½ o'clock, the meeting was not organized until 8, when Philip W. Engs proposed Hon. John Kelly as Chairman, which nomination was boisterously received.

HON. JOHN KELLY.

Mr. Kelly severely reviewed the official career of Mr. Boole, going into details which extended from the time when Mr. Boole first became a Councilman till he gained the position of City Inspector. He compared the taxation of late with earlier years, showing the enormous increase, and insisting that, in the long run, the burden fell chiefly on the poor man. He said that Mr. Gunther was a merchant, who did not seek the office for what he could make out of it, but for the honor of the elevation itself, and for the purpose of giving to the City a strong, honest, conscientious Government. He spoke of Mr. Gunther's power, if he were elected, to veto bad measures, and was sure Mr. Gunther would exercise that power.

Mr. Stephen P. Russell read a list of Vice-Presidents at large, Vice-Presidents from Wards, and Secretaries; Mr. F. W. Birdsall, the report of the Committee on Nominations, and Mr. Theodore Martin the resolutions.

INTRODUCTION OF MR. GUNTHER.

Immediately upon the adoption of the resolution the Chairman introduced Mr. Gunther, who was received with repeated rounds of cheers and a performance by the band of "Hail to the Chief." In response Mr. Gunther simply said:

Democrats and fellow-citizens, I did not come here to make a speech this evening; and, however well I might feel disposed to do so, the labor and excitement of the campaign in which I am engaged unfits me for the task. I merely come here to thank you for the manifestations of esteem you have displayed on my account, and sincerely hope on Tuesday night next to be able to congratulate you on our victory.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions may be thus epitomized. They did not touch at all on national affairs; they deprecated the enormous taxation under which the City suffers, and the corruption prevalent among our municipal rulers; they denounced Mr. Boole as the leader of the combination of Republicans and so-called Democrats who, in the Common Council, plunder the public treasury; they declared that Mr. Blunt had been nominated for the purpose of assisting the election of Mr. Boole, and, finally, they eulogized Mr. Gunther, and declared the interests of the City demanded his election.

Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson was announced as the first regular speaker, amid loud cries for "Brady"—(Mr. James T. Brady)—who had been discovered on the platform by the audience. After a lengthy oration from Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Brady came forward, and was received with deafening tokens of applause.

SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY.

Mr. Brady referred to the fact that the last time he had addressed an audience from that platform, it had been stormy as it was that evening. He looked upon it as a presage of the tempestuous difficulties they would have to encounter in their efforts to purify the government of the City. He had been read out of the Democratic party long ago, but he would like to know who was going to read John McKeon, and John Kelly, and a few other Democrats he saw around him, out of the party. [Cheers.] He was ready to stand on the same platform with such a man as John Kelly, and sink or swim with him. He did not know whether any of the audience had been present at the marriage of Mozart and Tammany, or if any had received pieces of the bridal cake. If they had, he would warrant each piece had a "ring" in it. [Great laughter and applause.] The last time he spoke on that platform, it was an effort to save the judiciary from threatening disgrace. The effort was not entirely successful, but it defeated Fernando Wood's brother-in-law and elected Florence McCarthy, [Cheers.] He wasn't going to say anything in derision, abuse, or insult about Mr. Boole or Mr. Blunt—the two "Bs"—each striving to get into the same hive; but, as he, the speaker, thought, neither likely to get there. He would pay a compliment to Mr. Boole. His personal relations with Mr. Boole had always been friendly. Mr. Boole was a man who, while attending diligently to the interests of his office, was never likely to forget his own. [Cheers and laughter.] Mr. Brady said the Press seemed to be in favor of Mr. Boole for Mayor because he was a good City Inspector. Good things were dear. When a man dined one day at Sweeny's, and the next at Delmonico's, we were apt to form our own conclusions. [Laughter.] Mr. Blunt was a most excellent gentleman, and, if elected, would discharge his duty with honesty and to the extent of the ability he possesses. Nevertheless, in view of what he desired in respect to the regeneration of the City, he went for C. Godfrey Gunther. Mr. Brady said he had no influence, in the sense in which that word was too generally used; he was proud that he had no influence among the thieves and plunderers of party. [Cheers.] He was no politician, and was glad of it. Mozart and Tammany had engineered the Democratic party against an Administration that hadn't a friend, until they had engineered Democracy out of every State in the Union except New-Jersey. [Cheers.] Mr. Brady deprecated the reflections cast upon Mr. Boole on account of his birthplace. Such reflections were mean and dastardly. He desired the defeat of Mr. Boole; but he would defeat him "fairly and honorably." This was the second time he had addressed his fellow-citizens in the hope of destroying the unholy alliance between Mozart and Tammany, and of restoring the Democratic party to the strength and purity it possessed in the days of Andrew Jackson. [Cheers.] He admonished his audience that they had set out upon their present crusade with the avowed purpose of putting down corruption, and he exhorted them not to allow themselves by selfish motives to be diverted from that object. Mr. Brady concluded by reading and speaking to a series of resolutions of his own, whereof the following created considerable sensation:

Resolved, That we respectfully request the learned and efficient Recorder and District-Attorney to have the next Grand Jury in this County, specially instructed on the propriety and duty of inquiring whether any of our citizens are amenable to indictment for peculation, bribery, sale of offices or appointments, corruption, or malversation in office, or any other criminal transgression affecting the administration of the City Government.

He pledged himself to be sworn in as a special district attorney, to see that the intent of his resolutions was carried into effect. [Tremendous cheering.] He knew that at the last elections Mozart and Tammany bargained for offices among themselves. This was indictable; and he wanted to be the prosecutor to punish those who had been guilty of doing it. Mr. Brady specially desired to place himself in a position of defiance toward Tammany and Mozart. His speech was brilliant and pointed, and elicited, by turns, the most enthusiastic demonstrations of merriment and applause.

JOHN M'KEON AND OTHERS.

Mr. Brady was followed by Hon. John McKeon, in a speech which was mainly statistical, and by Capt. Rynders, after which the meeting adjourned.

Twentieth Ward Union Ratification Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union men of this Ward was held last evening at the headquarters, Lincoln Hall, corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. Mr. Cummings H. Tucker opened the proceedings, and nominated John Waite, Esq., for President, who in a forcible speech alluded to the importance of the coming municipal election. Mr. J. B. Pollock nominated a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which were unanimously adopted. Mr. Cornelius A. Runkle submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Unionists of the Twentieth Ward, in mass meeting assembled, heartily and unanimously ratify the nomination for Mayor of that fearless and upright champion of Reform, Orison Blunt.

Resolved, That we support Orison Blunt, not only because he is honest, but also because of his patriotic devotion to the cause of our common country.

Resolved, That in John Quackenbush, for Police Justice, and in Wm. Starrit, Chas. C. Pinckney, Joseph Cudlipp, N. H. Babcock, Michael Snyder and James E. Watson, we recognize men of ability, integrity and capacity, eminently worthy of our suffrages.

Resolved, That the welfare of the Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward demand the election of James L. Hastie for Commissioner. Adolphus C. Ran for Inspector, and John F. Williams, Stephen G. Searls and James Demarest for Trustees. We nominate citizens qualified to protect and cherish these fountains of public virtue and universal intelligence.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith addressed the meeting, and gave a vivid picture of the bad management of our municipal affairs. He pointed out the necessity of electing true and reliable Union men to the responsible offices. He was warmly applauded. He was followed by Chas. E. Whitehead, Esq., who alluded to the various candidates in the field. He hoped that every man would do his duty, and then the City would certainly be redeemed.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. Frederick A. Conklin, who spoke warmly in favor of Orison Blunt, and alluded to his former differences with that gentleman. But in this crisis every man should forget personal bickerings, and go for the best man. He illustrated his speech by giving statistics in reference to the increase of our taxes during the last ten years.

Hon. Horace Greeley, who was received with great applause, followed in an able speech, stating the reason why Orison Blunt should be elected. He made an interesting statement about the Aldermanic ring, whose father F. I. A. Boole was. He alluded to our glorious state of national affairs, and expressed his conviction that, with proper efforts, next Tuesday the Union citizens would elect their respective nominees. After a short speech by Mr. Dittenhoefer, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Union candidates.

The School Ticket—Fifteenth Ward.

The Public Schools of the Fifteenth Ward have been unsurpassed in their success and usefulness. They are resorted to by pupils from all parts of the city, and hundreds of children are constantly waiting to take the first vacant seat. They have been visited and admired by distinguished travelers from our own country and from Europe. They are an honor to the ward and the city. This success has doubtless resulted in part from the practice in that ward of selecting school officers with care, and reëlecting those who have served with ability and faithfulness. Of those now in office, (but not now candidates,) Mr. Denny and Mr. Benedict were first elected school officers in 1842, and Mr. Oliver in 1854; and of those now candidates, Dr. Blakeman and Dr. Griswold were first elected in 1850 and 1851. We invite attention to circular and nomination for this year.

To the Electors of the Fifteenth Ward:

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

The importance of electing men of integrity and ability to fill our various municipal offices, was never greater than at present, and we earnestly invite the suffrages of all good citizens for the candidates whose names are herewith presented:

For Mayor,
ORISON BLUNT.
For Police Justice of the Fourth Judicial District,
BARNABAS W. OSBORN.
For Justice of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.
For Commissioner of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.
For Inspector of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
MOSES M. VAIL.
For Trustees of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
WILLIAM N. BLAKEMAN,
SAMUEL I. GRISWOLD.
To fill a Vacancy,
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT,
JAMES S. HUYLER.
For Alderman of the Tenth Aldermanic District,
JOHN LALOR.
For Councilmen of the Sixth Senatorial District,
DAVID R. JAQUES,
GEORGE McLEAN,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
JEREMIAH PANGBURN,
JAMES GALWAY,
WILLIAM HEPBURN.

Mr. Blunt, the candidate for Mayor, is a citizen of this ward, and has held for several years offices of the highest responsibility. We need only to refer to his career as a public officer, his resistance of extravagant expenditures, his efforts to keep down taxation, his constant and active attention to his public duties, his unremitted voluntary efforts to maintain the Government in this day of national peril, and his personal integrity, as evidence that he will, if elected, prove a faithful guardian of the public interests.

At the last election for Mayor,

Fernando Wood received	24,167 votes.
C. Godfrey Gunther received	24,767 votes.
George Opdyke received	25,380 votes.

At the late election held on the 3d of this month, our candidates received upwards of twenty-four thousand votes. Why, then, with the independent vote he is sure to receive, can we not elect Mr. Blunt, with the opposition divided between Mr. Boole, the leader of the "*Ring*," and Mr. Gunther, the President of the disloyal "*peace*" meeting at Union Square, which was the true source of the riot, conflagration and murder of last July, and which have added so much to our taxes for the next year?

The Public Schools are sustained at a great expense to the tax-payers, but they are, nevertheless, when properly managed, a great economy. If the children now taught in public schools of the Fifteenth Ward alone, were sent to private schools, at the usual rates of tuition, it would cost the parents in this Ward alone, one hundred thousand dollars and upwards a year more than it now costs in the public schools.

There are now employed in this Ward *seventy-five* female and thirteen male teachers, charged with the instruction of about two thousand girls and about an equal number of boys. They have been hitherto entrusted by their parents to the care and management of the present School Officers with the most flattering confidence, manifested by frequent reëlections. It is known that the School Officers receive no compensation whatever for their services, and it is not easy to find competent men who can be induced to perform the labor.

Mr. Raymond's long experience in the public service as Lieutenant-Governor and member of the Legislature, and as a graduate, and for many years a Trustee of one of the most respetable institutions of public education in the country, has given him the highest qualification for the office of member of the Board of Education. Mr. Vail is a respectable lawyer, an old resident of the Ward, who takes a deep interest in our schools.

The remaining candidates for School Officers, have already served you without a suspicion of fraud, political favoritism, extravagance, or mismanagement of any kind. We again present them for your suffrages, with the confident expectation that they will not now be rejected for those who are at once untried and without experience.

The candidates for Police Justice, Civil Justice and Members of the Common Council, are too well known in this community to require particular mention at our hands.

ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, President.
FRED. A. CONKLING, Chair. Ex. Com.
THOMAS E. STEWART, Secretary.

The Late Action on the Rappahannock.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1863.

GENERAL: The Secretary of War received with great satisfaction, at the hands of Brig.-Gen. D. A. Russell, the seven battle flags and one staff taken in the recent assault on the enemy's intrenched position at Rappahannock Station by the storming party led by the gallant Gen. Russell.

The Secretary desires me to convey his thanks to the officers and men engaged in those operations of the army, which reflect such high credit upon the skill which planned, and the bravery which successfully executed them.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj.-Gen. Meade, U. S. Vols., commanding Army of the Potomac.

Resumed Work.—Most of the laborers in the different ship yards in Jersey City, who struck for higher wages, have resumed work—their demands having been acceded to.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

Dixon—McGeorge.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, Nov. 26, by Rev. J. P. Stuart, Martin Dixon, Esq., of Brooklyn, and Harriet A., eldest daughter of Mr. William McGeorge, of West Hoboken, N. J.

DIED.

Brown.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 28, at her residence, in Harlem, of paralysis, Caroline Brown, wife of H. J. Brown, Esq., formerly Caroline Williams, aged 65 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Dutch Reformed Church, 3d-av. and 121st-st., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken for interment to Somerstown, Westchester County, by the 8:20 A. M. train for Croton Falls, on Monday morning, Nov. 30. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Canway.—On Friday, Nov. 27, Michael Canway, in the 38th year of his age.

His brothers, John and Charles Canway, also his relatives and friends, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Pitt-st., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Fisher.—In Tottenville, S. I., on Saturday, Nov. 28, after a short but severe illness, Carrie, infant daughter of Richard H. and Maria Fisher, aged 3 months and 28 days.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. Carriages will be in attendance at Staten Island Ferry, Whitehall-st., on the arrival of the 10 o'clock A. M. boat from Staten Island, on Monday, Nov. 30.

Greene.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Nov. 27, Joseph H. Greene, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, L. R. Greene, in Hickory-st., near Broadway, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 30, at 2 o'clock. The Broadway cars, from the foot of South 7th-st., pass near the house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 613.—Nov. 28, 1863.
75, 18, 72, 7, 28, 12, 16, 38, 19, 5, 60.
Kentucky, Class 614.—Nov. 28, 1863.
13, 71, 59, 48, 60, 65, 68, 20, 52, 44, 38, 28, 61, 23.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SONG OF THE ANGEL OF HEALTH.
DEDICATED TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.

O fair are the Orient's sun-beaming bowers
Where I tenderly nurture the many-leafed flowers
That Nature has planted in odorous wealth
For the soothing of pain, for the giving of health:

And sweet are my haunts by the soft-rolling seas
Where I woo the cool wind to the flame of disease;
How I thrill to behold the poor invalid's eye
Drawing life every moment from billow or sky!—

And grand is my throne on the star-kissing crag
Where the cloud waves around me its glorious flag—
'Mid the sweep of the breeze or the roar of the storm,
Breathing rapturous strength to the plague-smitten form!

But these not alone are the joy of my heart;
My Temple is also erected by Art;
What jewels are there in my diadem twined,
What glory by genius and skill are enshrined!

O rapture! O rapture! what beauty I see
From the hand of Benificence beaming for me;
How under the light of her large sunny eyes
Every Snake of Disease by my pedestal dies!

For 'tis here that the crag and the sea and the bower
Are *condensed* into *One* by a magical power—
Where the invalid loses the poison and pain,
While his soul and his sense leap to new life again!

"And where," dost thou ask, "does this proud temple shine
With its spirit of love and its splendor divine?"
In the City of cities it glitters to view,
And Helmbold is priest with his saving Buchu!

Note.—The above brilliant Peom, by William Ross Wallace, (whom the illustrious George D. Prentice calls the "Greatest American Lyric Poet,") was sent to us by him as a proof of his high estimate of our medicines—"which," as he says, "have been of such extraordinary service to many of his friends."

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway.

DUNHAM & BROKAW,
CLOTHING.
A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers,
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
OF
English, Scotch and American Coatings,
Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 FOURTH-AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute,
AND
NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

TWENTY SEVEN VARIETIES OF
MEDICATED COUGH CANDIES,
PREPARED OF THE FINEST INGREDIENTS.
sold at
HELMBOLD'S DRUG & CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 Broadway.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, NO. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR.
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.—ONE, TWO, and THREE DOLLARS a set.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, and EIGHT DOLLARS a set.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS.—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Hundred Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS.—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM Paris.—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen to Twenty-five Dollars each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS—NEW STYLES for Ladies and Gentlemen—FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
Nov. 23, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the spurious stock, fraudulently issued by late Transfer Agent, Robert Schuyler, that the Company are now prepared to deliver the certificates for the newly-issued shares, pursuant to the compromise recently agreed upon.
E. S. ABERNETHY, Secretary.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—Red, White and Black, with initials, for ladies and gentlemen, 75c per pair, sent free on receipt of the price. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. Pearl Buttons and Studs, $1 per set each.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Mayor,
For Alderman,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.
For Councilmen,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
ABRAHAM E. DATER,
DAVID R. JAQUES,
ELBERT ROBERTSON,
WILLIAM HOUSNER,
WILLIAM HEPBURN.
For Police Justice,
RICHARD KELLY.
For Civil Justice,
JOHN WEBBER.
For School Commissioner,
WM. H. NELSON.
For Inspector,
GEORGE F. WOODWARD.
For Trustees,
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, THOMAS STEVENSON.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD TAMMANY HALL COMMITTEE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1863.

Whereas, The Ward Committee was regularly adjourned to meet this evening at 7½ o'clock, at their regular meeting room, No. 383 3d-av.; and

Whereas, Over two-thirds of the Ward Committee, upon assembling at the Committee Rooms, found the same guarded at its entrance by a squad of Policemen, and the room occupied to a great extent by Policemen, and it was also discovered that a number of individuals who were not members of the Ward Committee also occupied the room, and were brought there for the purpose of carrying measures which were hostile to the election of Francis I. A. Boole as Mayor, and James Mahoney as Police Justice, and Robert D. Livingston as Civil Justice for the Sixth District, comprising the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards, and a motion having been made to admit the regular members of the Ward Committee then waiting at the door, which motion was decided in the Chair, whereupon the members present favorable to regular nominations, retired in a body from the room, and adjourned to Bernard McCabe's, No. 391 Third-avenue, when the meeting was called to order, and Hon. Judge Hearne was called to the Chair, and Nelson Smith and Thomas Dunphy were appointed Secretaries, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we support the regular nomination of Francis I. A. Boole for Mayor, James Mahoney for Police Justice, Robert D. Livingston for Civil Justice, and the School and Councilmanic Ticket nominated by the Joint Conventions of the Tammany and Mozart Halls.

EDMUND L. HEARNE, Chairman.
Nelson Smith, } Secretaries.
Thos. Dunphy, }

It is also Resolved, That the members of the Ward Committee (XXIst Ward) meet at M CABE'S, No. 391 3d-av, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
EIGHTH AND NINTH WARDS.
REGULAR UNION NOMINATION
For Police Justice,
HENRY WILSON.

Henry Wilson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Union Judicial Convention of the Third Judicial District, you were unanimously nominated for the office of Police Justice. The undersigned, therefore, most repectfully request you to accept the same

Henry Murphy,
Daniel K. Davis,
William Peel,
Daniel Mooney,
Edward Hallock,
C. S. Gowdey,
Eighth Ward.

Jesse Travis,
John Keyser,
Nelson D. Thayer,
Robert R. Carpenter,
Thomas Copping,
Humphrey Ayers,
Isaac Ensell,
Ninth Ward.

ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Chairman.
Thomas G. Baker, } Secretaries.
Alonzo Bliss, }

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIIth and IXth Wards,
For Civil Justice
WM. E. SMITH.

SIXTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
GEORGE J. GREGORY.

XIITH, XIX, AND XXIID WARDS.

The only incorruptible and honest friend of freedom nominated by the people of all parties for Police Justice is Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST; for Civil Justice, JAMES B. TULLY.

For other Political Advertisements, see Eighth Page.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

20,000 PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AT YOUR PRICE.
40,000 Annuals and Gift Books at our price.
100,000 Miscellaneous Books at any price.
200,000 Children's Books at half the retail price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

DIARIES FOR 1864.
Daily Journals, Expense Books, Family and Gents' Waste Books for sale by the Publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The undersigned stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad, feeling deeply interested in a reform of the management of said Road, respectfully recommend all holders of stock who cannot be themselves present at the ensuing election of Directors, to send their proxies to Thomas W. Olcott, Albany, John E. Williams and George F. Tallman, of New-York, or either of them, to be voted upon by them at that election.

At some time previous to that day a meeting will be called of all the stockholders who may thus send them their proxies, for the nomination of a Board of Directors, for whom their votes will be cast.

The undersigned respectfully suggest that the interest of stockholders will be better secured by thus placing their proxies in the hands of disinterested and well known gentlemen, such as those named above, than by submitting them to the present officers of the Road, to be used in securing their own reelection.

(Signed,)

Spofford & Tileston,
Elisha Riggs,
John David Wolfe,
Hugh White,
Joseph Battell,
M. Delano,
Andrew Bryson, U. S. N.,
M. H. B. White,
H. A. Johnson & Co.,
Clinton L. Merriam,
(of Merriam & Bell,)
Wm. Tilden,
Wm. H. Burr,

George Barclay,
John Q. Jones,
John P. Moore,
Leonard W. Jerome,
P. M. Bryson,
E. B. Wesley,
Robert B. Campbell,
Chas. C. Backus,
James W. Cobb,
J. G. Hamilton,
Josiah Richards,
Russell Sage,
And others.

Form of Proxy for Election of Directors. 9th December, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint Thomas W. Olcott, John E. Williams and Geo. F. Talman, or either of them attorney and proxy for and in name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.

Witnesses:

The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a *ten cent stamp attached*.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
No. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, and EIGHT DOLLARS each.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD AND SILVER, DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.
Bought by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 28, 1863.

$5,000	U.S.6s.'81.Co. E.108	400	Erie R. Prf........101
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s Con.100⅜	200	Harlem R........93
1,000	U. S. 6s, Oregon	200	do........94
	W.L. H'lf-Yearly.105	200	do........94⅜
3,000	Treas.7 3-10 ₩ ct.	200	do........95
	Notes..Oct. & Ap.106⅜	100	do........95¼
2,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr.c..N ⅝	200	do........96
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 59¾	200	Reading R........123
5,000	do........b30 60	800	do........b10 123
1,000	N. C. State 6s.... 59⅛	200	do........b10.122⅞
8,000	Mo. St. 6s........ 67½	700	do........122¾
5,000	Ohio&Miss. R. C. 36⅜	200	do........b10.122¾
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s....106	500	do........122⅝
1,000	E.2d M. B. '79......115	300	Mich. Cen. R......124
5,000	Mich.S.F.B.......109	100	do........s60 123¾
1,000	A.& T.H. 2 M.P.... 91	100	do........b10.124¼
2,000	do............ 90	500	Chi. & N. W........ 46
7,000	C. & N. W. 1st... 83	300	do........b30 46⅜
5,000	C.&N.W.2d M.... 77	150	M. S. & N. I....... 80
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.. 86½	100	do........b30 80⅜
5,000	do............ 86	600	do........ 79⅜
15	Bank of N.America.109	300	do........ 79⅝
50	Imp. & Traders' Bk.108	100	do........b15 79¾
60	Am. Ex. Bank......107	100	do........s60 79
50,000	Amer. Gold.....144⅜	100	do........b30 80
30,000	do............144⅝	50	Panama R........187
50	Canton Co.......... 33¼	800	Ill. Cen. R. S.......119
300	do............ 33	200	do........s30.118¾
100	Cumb. Coal Prf..... 36⅞	100	do........b30.119
100	do............ 37	100	do........b15 119
150	Quick. M. Co...... 62	500	do........s30.119
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co... 34	100	do........b15 119¼
400	Amer. Coal Co...... 92	150	do........b30.119⅜
500	Wyom. Val. Coal Co. 95	3000	Cleve. & Pitts..... 104
300	Mar. Min. Co..... 39	600	do........s30.103¾
50	do............ 38½	200	do........b10 104
100	do............ 38	100	do........104¼
300	Pacific Mail... b10 210	200	do........s30 104
400	do............210	700	Gal. & Chi. R......107½
100	do........b15.210½	100	do........s10.107⅝
50	do........s60.209	500	do........107¾
150	do........b10 210¼	100	do........b15.107⅞
400	N. Y. Cen. R......133⅜	1200	Chic. & R. I. R.....104
400	do........s10.133½	200	do........s30 104
200	do........s30.133⅜	350	do........b10 104¼
800	do........b15 133¾	100	do........b30.104¼
200	do........b30.134	500	do........b10.104
200	do........b10.133¾	300	do........b30.104
200	do........s4.133¾	100	do........103¾
1500	do........133⅝	300	do........103⅜
2100	do........133¾	100	Chi., B. & Q. R.....116⅜
500	Erie R........105¼	500	Mil.&P.DuC.R..... 54
400	do........s10.105⅛	100	do........b30 55
200	do........s15.105¼	100	do........b15 54½
100	do........b10.105⅜	100	do........b30 54
600	do........105⅞	200	do........ 53½
100	do........s10.105⅜	200	Tol. & Wab R...... 45
3400	do........ 105½	100	do........ 44½
100	do........s10.105½	300	do........ 44
300	do........s20 105⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & Ch... 82¼
200	do........b30.105¾	1200	do........ 82
500	do........b10.105¾	200	do........b15 82
200	do........ 105⅝	100	do........ 81⅞
100	Hudson R. R...b10.123	150	A. & T. H. R....... 57
100	do........123	150	Chic. & Alt. R..... 83¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	200	do........s30 120
	Notes. Oct. & Apr...106½	100	do........120¼
1,000	Mo. State 6s...... 67¾	50	do........120⅛
5,000	do........b30 68	600	Cl. & Pitts. R...... 105
10,000	do........ 67½	500	do........104¾
250	Cum. Coal Pref.... 37	100	do........b5.104½
100	do........b60 37	600	do........b5.104⅝
500	do........ 36¾	600	do........s30.103¾
1000	N. Y. Cen. R.....134⅜	200	Gal. & Chic. R.... 108
100	do........s10.134¼	200	do........s30 108
100	do........134¼	500	Chic. & R. I. R....104⅜
100	Erie R........107⅛	100	do........104
2500	do........107	200	do........103¾
200	do........106⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C..... 82¾
200	do........106¾	200	do........ 83
100	do........s30.106⅝	100	do........b10 83½
50	do........s30.106½	100	do........b6 83¼
100	Erie Pref........101½	50	Alt. & T. H. R..... 57½
100	Hudson R. R......124	500	Chic. & N. W. R.,.. 47
1000	Reading R........123	100	do........b30 47½
100	Mich. Cen. R........124½	100	do........ 47¼
500	M. So. & N. I...... 80½	150	Chi. & Alt........ 84
700	do........ 80½	100	do........ 83¾
500	Ill. Cen. R. Sc......120	100	do........ 83½

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold..s3.145	300	Reading R....... 122½
50	N. Y. Cen. R......133	300	do........s3 122⅛
300	do........132⅞	500	M. S. & N. I. R. s30 79
100	do........c.132⅞	100	do........ 79¼
100	Erie Railroad....c.105⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R........118
1600	do........105⅜	100	do........118¼
600	do........bnw.105¼	100	do........118⅝
200	do........b4 105¼	600	Cleve. & P. R..... 103⅜
1200	do........b3.105¼	500	do........b3 103¼
600	do........s3.105⅛	50	do........103⅜
100	do........b5.105¼	200	Gal. & Chi. R.....106⅜
200	do........s3 105	100	Chi. & R. I........103¼
500	do........b3 105⅛	150	do........103⅛
200	Erie R. Prf......c 101	100	do........b3.103¾
200	do........s60.101	100	Chic. & N. W....... 46½
100	Hud. R. R........124	150	do........ 46
500	Harlem R........ 93½	1300	P., Ft. W. & C.... 82
600	do........b3 93½	100	Cumb. Coal.....b3 36¾
300	do........b10 93½	100	Wyom. V. Coal.... 96

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.......134	1000	Clev. & Pitts......104
500	do........134⅛	100	do........104¼
500	do........134⅛	300	do........104⅛
100	Erie R........s2 106⅝	600	Chic. & R. I.......104½
800	do........106⅝	700	do........b3.104¾
600	do........s3.106⅜	250	Chic. & N.W.R.... 47
500	do........b10.106¾	1000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.. 83¼
200	do........106½	1000	do........ 83½
200	Harlem R........ 93½	1000	do........b3 84
200	do........s3 93¾	100	T. H. & Alt. P..... 74
200	Mich. Cen. R.......124	500	do........b3 75
300	M. S. & N. I........ 80⅝	200	Canton Co........ 33
200	do........s3 80	100	do........b3 33
500	do........b3 80¾	100	Cum. Coal........ 3 ¾
300	Ill. Cen. R........119½	100	do........b3 36¾

SATURDAY, Nov. 28—P. M.

The price of Gold advanced 3½ ₩ cent. to-day, returning to the figure of Wednesday before the conclusive news of GRANT's victory. As explained in yesterday's report the trade demand for Bills on London is good, while our exports of Domestic Produce are comparatively light. The drain of Gold from the great Banks of England and France and the high price of Money in London and Paris are calculated to hasten remittances from this side where balances are due or orders for the coming Spring trade are to be covered. Added to these causes for firmness in the Gold Market is the continued heavy *short* interest made in the Gold room of GILPIN's Exchange from day to day on the confident calculation that good news from our armies must bring down the price before long. This interest has necessarily to buy Gold for delivery as their 3 day contracts fall due. The shipments to Europe to-day were $1,115,000, making for the whole week $1,331,057.

The Associated Banks, at a general meeting to-day, virtually abolished the arbitrary equalization of the Legal Tender Currency adopted early in this month, under a resolution adopted when the recent negotiation for $35,000,000 United States 5 ₩ cent. Legal Tender Notes was made. According to this rule, each Bank was compelled to keep its *pro rata* of the whole sum of Legal Tender reported from day to day at the Clearing-house, or else borrow of the Loan Committee, on 6 ₩ cent. interest, the difference between its holding and the amount equalized or assigned as its *pro rata*. The modification to-day does away with all this, except where any one or more Banks report less than 10 ₩ cent. of Legal Tender to their last averaged line of net Deposits. The rare instances in which this rule will be operative, render the change tantamount to an abandonment of the equalization principle, and every Bank in the Association, is now left free to lend or withhold its own Legal Tender means. The effect upon the Money Market, as disembarrassing it of the original cause of stringency early in November, is already felt to be favorable.

The Railway Share Market opened with much steadiness at the early Board, and nearly all descriptions recovered ½@1 ₩ cent. from the depression of yesterday. Soon after the Board broke up there was a disposition to sell Erie and some of the other Roads at a concession from the printed sales. But before 2 o'clock, the turn was strongly upward again, and at the Second Board the general list was very buoyant at an advance of 1½@2 ₩ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night, the market leaving off firm:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin........	143⅜	146⅜	Harlem Pref....	110	110
U.S. 6s, 1881.....	109	109	Mich. Central...	124	124½
N. Y. Central ..	133½	134¼	Mich. Southern..	79½	80⅝
Erie............	105⅛	106⅝	Mich. Guarant'd.	140	140
Erie Preferred ..	101¼	101½	Illinois Cen.....	118	120
Hudson.........	123	124	Pittsburgh	104	104
Pacific Mail.....	216	211	Fort Wayne.....	82¾	83¼
Harlem..........	92½	94	Rock Island......	104¼	104½
Canton..........	33¼	33½	Galena.........	107	107¾
Treas. Cer., new.	98⅝	98	Reading.........	122½	123
Toledo	115	115	Quicksilver.....	62½	62
Northwest......	46	47¼	Chicago and A..	83	83½

The receipts into the Treasury, to-day, for the Popular Loan, amount to $860,900. The general receipts to-day are $1,827,466; payments, $3,020,019; balances, $16,016,606. The Assistant Treasurer will receive on Monday the final installment of 5 ₩ cent., $1,750,000 from the New-York Banks in settlement of the Loan of Sept. 3.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..........	120	Bank of N. America.	109
Manhattan..........	140	Hanover.........	100
Merchants'..........	110	Continental.........	100
Tradesmen's..........	112	St. Nicholas.........	100
National..........	104	Commonwealth......	100
Commerce..........	105	Imp. & Traders......	108
Ocean..........	94		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s..........	106	Chi. & N. W. 2ds......	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64......	103	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.......	100
Erie thirds, '83........	111	Tol. & Wab. seconds....	86
Hudson R. 1sts '69.....	114	Chi. & R. I. firsts......	106
Harlem, 1sts '69 & '73..	105	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......	110
Har. seconds, '64.......	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts..	106
Mich. C. new 1sts '82...	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds..	104
Michigan S. seconds....	104	Cleve. & Pitts. firsts ...	105
Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	109	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds ...	100
Al. & T. H. 2d pref.....	90	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	83
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Inc....	80	Miss & Mo. L. G.......	63
Chi. & N. W. firsts.....	93		

The business in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee week ending with Nov. 25, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus:

"*Flour*—The market during the past week has shown but little variation. Buyers are not active. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail $1 70 ₩ bbl. All rail to New-York, $1 95. Receipts for week 13,024 bbls. against 12,861 bbls. same time last year. Shipments since opening navigation 536,153 bbls. *Wheat*—There has been a good demand during the past week, the sales having been equal to the receipts, and prices have not varied much. Shipments have about ceased for the season. After to-day underwriters will not insure on sail vessels. Stock here about 200,000 bushels, against 1,200,000 bushels same time last year. Receipts for week have averaged 40,000 bushels per day, against an average of 38,000 bushels for corresponding days last year. We quote No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat, (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as 'Amber Green Bay' and 'Amber Iowa,') at $1 06½@$1 09 in store, subject to 4c. ₩ bushel storage to 1st May next; No. 2 do., at $1 04. Shipments for week 179,700 bushels; since opening navigation, 12,697,084 bushels; same date last year, 15,004,886 bushels."

The Colonels Ellet.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: You have already noticed the death of Col. CHARLES R. ELLET, of the Marine brigade, which is stated to have taken place on the 29th of the last month, at Bunker Hill, in Illinois. It is now but little more than a year since the father of this young soldier received a mortal wound on the deck of his own ship, in a successful attack made upon the rebel gunboats on the Mississippi, with a fleet of steam rams, constructed and equipped under his immediate superintendence, and commanded by himself. His death was followed almost immediately by that of his wife, who, after a long journey, had been able to reach her husband only a few hours before he breathed his last; and died herself the day after his funeral. To this double affliction in the same family is now added the loss of the eldest son, who had accompanied his father to the West, and after his death continued in the service, first as a cadet and volunteer, and finally as a Colonel in the Marine brigade, commanded by his uncle, Gen. A. W. ELLET, under whose direction this branch of the service had been first equipped and organized.

The family who have been thus severely visited had been for several years residents of Washington and Georgetown. Col. ELLET the elder was well known among us as a civil engineer of established reputation, to which he added the more appreciable qualities of a good, kind, energetic and exemplary citizen. To his friends here some brief notice of his life and services, and those of his son, who has soon followed him, may not be unacceptable; and at any rate will be but a merited tribute (unhappily but a small one) to the true worth and eminent patriotism of both.

The elder Col. CHARLES ELLET was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1810, and commenced the career in which he afterward distinguished himself as an assistant, in the exploration of the north branch of the Susquehannah in the year 1827. Canals were at that time the chief subject of consideration among statesmen and economists, and New-York having achieved the first triumph in that direction, was already beginning to exhibit, not only in her Metropolis but in the whole interior of the State, the happy effects of her well-directed enterprise. It needed, however, but little experience in Pennsylvania and the other more Southern States which are crossed by the main ridges of the Alleghany, to show that in the passage of these summits railroads must, at least for very considerable distances, take the place of canals. Accordingly, we soon after find Col. ELLET employed as engineer on the first railroad constructed in his native State, and subsequently in similar and kindred improvements elsewhere. Between this time and 1848 he successively planned and superintended the construction of the two first suspension bridges ever built in this country—the one over the Schuylkill at Fairmount, and the other across the Niagara below the Falls. In both of these the success of the project was in a great measure due to the skill and renown of the engineer.

Col. ELLET was henceforth considered as walking in the first rank of his profession, and became soon after engaged in public improvements further south. It would enlarge this notice much beyond its limit and purpose even to enumerate the various public works in which he was concerned, either as a directing or consulting engineer. As an instance characteristic both of his ability and confidence in his own resources, we may mention the construction of the temporary track on the line of the Virginia Central Road at the passage of the Blue Ridge. During one of the intervals in these avocations he found time for a visit to Europe, in which he was accompanied by his family.

A very considerable portion of Col. ELLETT's professional career had been spent in Virginia; and at the commencement of the rebellion there were few persons better acquainted with the general conformation and peculiar features of the interior of the State than he, or who could be more relied upon for topographical information concerning it. At an early day he placed both himself and all the knowledge he possessed at the disposal of the Government. It will be remembered that he did not hesitate to attack publicly and in no measured terms the character and conduct of the Commanding General. Of the justice of these military criticisms it is not our purpose now to speak.

In the ensuing Spring, and after the fatal demonstration made by the *Merrimac* upon our ships at James River, Col. ELLET was authorized by the War Department to superintend the construction of a ram fleet in the Mississippi, and (what would not always have been as welcome an addition) to command it in its *coup d'essai*. It is a singular fact, in relation to this new mode of naval warfare, that more than thirty years ago it had been strongly recommended and urged upon the consideration of the Government by two officers standing high in the naval service, and had at that time been with great unanimity consigned to a place among the class of inventions known as humbugs. The *Merrimac* has proved herself a *bug* of an entirely different species, and operated a proportional change in public opinion. Col. ELLET lost no time in the construction of vessels of this character out of such material as he could find in the Mississippi, and fell in the first attack made by them; closing in this last act of devoted patriotism, at the early age of 52, a life distinguished throughout by eminent ability, integrity and usefulness.

It was not the least excellent or deserving part of this last service of Col. ELLET, that in rendering it to the country, he necessarily disregarded the dearest and strongest ties of domestic life. Mrs. ELLET, whose death had followed so closely upon that of her husband, was by birth a Virginian, possessing among her other kind and womanly excellencies a deep-rooted attachment to her kindred, to the place of her birth, and the hitherto glorious annals and legends of the Old Dominion. All these dear and long-cherished memories were now at once to be sequestered and hidden, or hoarded deep in the heart of hearts as things contraband and unholy.

Col. CHARLES RIVERS ELLET, whose recent death has just been announced, and with a sketch of whose brief and brilliant career we will close this notice, was the eldest son of these worthy parents and the second in age of four who survived them. He was, at the time of his death a little more than twenty years of age, and had received the best education the public seminaries of the country could give; to which had been added, though at an early age, a brief course of foreign travel and a short residence in Paris. All these advantages in his case had been matured and perfected by a home education of infinitely greater value. To him had not been wanting the never-failing fund of knowledge always gleaned about the family hearth, where the presiding divinities are both wise, prudent and affectionate, and where the hoarded treasures of age and experience are to be garnered up in younger hearts for future use and guidance. Many of those who have partaken of the hospitalities of his father's residence in Georgetown, where the full and genial plenty of a Pennsylvania farm-house, was gratefully blended with the not less hearty kindness of a Southern plantation, will remember him not many years since as a sedate, pensive and rather quiet boy. He had made choice of medicine as a profession, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was quietly engaged in pursuing the requisite studies, in which he had already made such progress as to fill competently the place of assistant surgeon in one of the military hospitals. He followed his father westward in the spring of 1862, and commanded one of the rams in the action at Memphis, in which his father lost his life. On the organization of the Marine brigade he received the appointment of Colonel, being perhaps the youngest who had ever filled so high a grade in any active campaign. His subsequent service on the Mississipi fully justified the wisdom of the selection, while his firm but modest and equitable demeanor saved him from the envy and detraction which usually follows in the wake of a rapid promotion. It is not, however, of his military life and history which we intend to speak, but of the kindlier and more homely part of his character as a citizen and a brother. His last visit made here some time in September, and for which he had received his first furlough from active service, was undertaken solely for the purpose of aiding his now doubly-orphaned sister, in some necessary domestic arrangements. At that time, though evidently suffering with the relics of disease contracted among the brakes and fens of the Mississippi, there was as yet visible no dangerous or alarming symptom, and he had the promise of a long and useful life before him. But it was not to be so. He had all his life been subject to severe attacks of neuralgia in the head, and his death, which occurred suddenly during a visit to his uncle in Illinois, is supposed to have resulted either from that cause, or from an injudicious though usual remedy taken to alleviate the pain.

The United States and Canada.

A SPEECH BY T. D'ARCY M'GEE.

Mr. T. D'ARCY MCGEE delivered a characteristic lecture at Kingston, C. W., a few days since. In the course of it he said:

For his part, he had made up his mind to uphold the British Constitution in preference to the American Republic, and he would tell them why.

The Americans of the present day say they represent the generation, which in 1776 astonished the world. He did not think the Americans of the present day represented that generation. He had seen much in the manners and customs of the people on the other side which grated against the feelings of the old countrymen. Indeed, they had sadly degenerated in manners, and it was an established fact that when a nation changed its manners, it exhibited manifest signs of deterioration. When its morals changed, the same was the case, and for this change of morals and manners various reasons were ascribed. The Greeks attributed their change in morals to the deterioration in their music. The Americans of 1863 had fallen off from the type of the Americans of 1776. The former believed their prosperity, their rapid, and, in many cases, unhealthy progress, was owing to their institutions, but he did not believe this, for other associations and combinations were required to effect all this. In America there was harbor room for discontented politicians, but in England there was none, and the disaffected were brought to task. They either succeeded or they signally failed, as had frequently been the case in the English history. A country to properly inoculate another, requires to have a fixity of character, and he would never advocate the adoption of a character which possessed not this fixity of purpose, or which was not firmly established. The ephemeral characteristics of the American nationality he did not admire, nor in many points did he admire the operations of the British institutions, for in his youth he had seen the shady side of them.

Yet he would tell them that the British Monarchical form of government, the result of nearly a thousand years, with age, experience and wisdom to recommend it, was the best form of government existing. It had now been in existence since the days of ALFRED the Great, and had seen others around it crumble into dust—witness Venice and other countries. Was this chance? Was it accident? To effect this longevity there must have been deep human wisdom and sagacity combined, and, after it had withstood the decaying effects of time and vicissitude, we are reasonably asked to respect, esteem it, and give it the preference until we have found a better one. To obtain good government we must have authority, justice and law combined, and this good government was to be found under British rule—he would not say Ireland, for there was too much landlordism there. It was surprising how in the English form of government the old and the new were united. The British people had faith in authority, and regarded old age as a thing to be respected. They looked for authority, believing freedom would follow as a natural result of wise legislation, whereas the Americans had reversed the card, saying that freedom having been first established, wise legislation would follow. This vested too much power in the people, and the change was too violent and rapid to be a salutary one. The Americans have asked us to copy them, but we very naturally say, "why should we do so when you have changed so from month to month, from year to year?" Without stability no Government can hope to exist. The particular, individual and detailed characteristics of the American people have changed, and if the old Puritans could only now witness the demagogueism of the pulpit, they would feel shocked. The preachers in the United States do not now address their congregations in the good old style of their Puritan fathers; they take hold of vulgar and popular prejudices, and turn them to account in the pulpit, from political or other motives. And, following in the wake of the pulpit, the American Press has also changed. It is the high-toned, moral Press no longer. The members of the Press on the other side, now-a-days, are not content with a single isolated lie to whet the appetite, but multiply lies by thousands. Indeed, as an evidence of this, he had once been told that the morning issue of the New-York *Herald* would cover 27 acres! He did not know if or if not this was true. In olden times the Puritans had only a few books to read, a *King James' Bible, Pilgrim's Progress*, &c., but from the perusal of these, their characters were made up. From them they learned nothing false or deceptive. But on the other hand, how could the characters of the American people of 1863 be well made up from the false prints which they daily perused. The English people believed that old age had to be cultivated; that old age should be respected, and that a capital stock of wisdom derived from experience and other sources, should be handed down from age to age for the benefit of succeeding posterities. The Americans believed, on the other hand, that everything came by intuition, but he (Mr. MCGEE) thought they were vitally mistaken. The English believed that Governments grew and were not made—that is, not created all at once. That a Northern country required a Northern Government, and that a Southern country a Southern Government, and that to unite these with the difference of morals, manners, customs, dress, climate, &c., would be dangerous to the peace of both. For examples of this state of things, they had only to look to history, and even to regard the state of Europe at the present time. It was owing greatly, if not mainly, to the fact of her isolated, geographical position that England was so great. Hedged in by the blue circle of the Atlantic Ocean, she had preserved her ancient Anglo-Saxon peculiarities unimpaired, while other European countries had either merged into one another, or eventually fallen to decay. Had England been joined to Europe, she would not have been half as great. The English had thus maintained their isolated political character without detoriation, and influenced the rest of the world thereby. She had not been drawn into the maelstrom of European Government. In Canada it would be impossible to have the precise form of British Government, but we might have an outline of it.

Important Railroad and Mail Changes.

COMMUNICATION WITH WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Republican, Nov. 2.

On Monday next, 22d inst., a general change in the schedules between New-York and Washington occurs:

Four daily trains, at improved speed, will run in each direction for through travel and mails, leaving Washington at 8 and 11:50 A. M., and 5 and 6:30 P. M. Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 7:30 and 12 P. M.

One or two of these trains each way, will pass through Philadelphia, without change of cars between Jersey City and Washington. Before the 1st of January, all the trains, both freight and passenger, are expected to run between New-York and Washington without any change whatever, using locomotive power, by the new road built around the northern limits of the city of Philadelphia, between Kensington and Gray's Ferry.

The passengers and mails from Washington, connecting in New-York for points north or east, will leave Washington at 5 P. M., but all New-York travel proper can take the sleeping cars at 8:30 P. M. here, and reach New-York in ten hours precisely, without interruption or change.

The Baltimore and Ohio line adds another passenger train between Washington and Baltimore, for the benefit of Government clerks, Congressmen, and others, who will lodge in Baltimore, by moving to and from Washington, to suit business hours here. This is expected to relieve through travel trains also.

The double tracks between this city and Baltimore, as well as between the Susquehannah and Philadelphia, and also near Trenton, are all being rapidly completed, and sections of them will be put in use at once.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company also improves its schedule for Western passenger trains from Washington and Baltimore, to meet the demands of increased travel, the route now being regarded as perfectly safe.

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE NATION.—The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* has been permitted to examine the forthcoming volume of Mr. KENNEDY, Census Commissioner, upon population. The following extract, showing the natural yearly increase of fighting men, is interesting:

"When a population has reached nearly its permanent condition, as in Europe and in the old States of America, one-fifth of the total population is still found to represent nearly the number of males between the ages 18 and 45. But the emigrating ages are nearly allied to the military ages; and in the newly-settled States of the West the proportion of fighting men is accordingly greater than in the Atlantic States. Beginning at the East and proceeding Westward, the proportion of white males from 18 to 45 to the white population in Maine is 19.5 per cent.; New-York, 20.8; Illinois, 22.1; Minnesota, 23.6; California, 47.1; Virginia, 18.7; South Carolina, 18.9; Arkansas, 20.1; Texas, 21.9.

The total of white males between the ages of 18 and 45 in all the States (seceded included) and in the Territories and District of Columbia appears, by the census tables of 1860, to be 5,624,065. During the year 1864 about 277,500 white males reached and passed the age of 18, and 128,600 arrived at and passed the age of 45, leaving a difference of 148,900. This latter number, when diminished by the natural deaths and increased by the accessions from immigration, will evidently express the total increase of the military population (whites) during 1861. About 140,000 is estimated as the clear increase of fighting population in 1861. The number of such of course increases with augmented population in the aggregate, but that of this country has not been increased by immigration since the war began to the extent that existed before. From these data it seems pretty clear that more persons are annually put *hors du combat* (killed or permanently disabled) by the war than the military forces are augmented by the natural increase of fighting population."

GEN. WRIGHT AND THE ENGLISH ADMIRAL.—It may not be known that our late marine visitor, the British ship-of-war *Sutlej*, entered our harbor in a huff and left in a very dissatisfied frame of mind. On entering the harbor she neglected to obey the port regulations by bringing to, and Alcatraz accordingly fired an 11-inch shell across her stern—an insult her Britannic Majesty could not brook, albeit the shell was an empty one. The Admiral rather growlingly demanded an explanation of Gen. WRIGHT, which the General courteously gave, indorsing the half-shell action of Alcatraz firing, however. The Admiral was not satisfied, and wrote another letter, stating his conviction that a boat should have been sent off to board him and ascertain the august nature of the vessel before firing a shot across her royal wake. Before Gen. WRIGHT's second reply was penned and sent, the *Sutlej* sailed, and the matter may yet be made the subject of diplomatic correspondence.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Anglia	Dec.	1	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec.	2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Dec.	5	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Dec.	5	New-York	Southampton.
Arabia	Dec.	9	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec.	12	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec.	12	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Dec.	12	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Dec.	16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec.	17	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Dec.	23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec.	26	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	Jan.	9	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Jan.	23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Limerick	Nov.	14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Nov.	17	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov.	17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Nov.	17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov.	18	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Nov.	20	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Nov.	21	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Nov.	24	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Nov.	24	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Nov.	25	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov.	28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov.	28	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec.	1	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washingt'n	Dec.	2	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Dec.	4	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec.	5	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Dec.	9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec.	12	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Dec.	15	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec.	18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec.	19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec.	26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec.	29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan.	1	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Nov.	25	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Nov.	28	New-York	N. O. *via* Hav.
Corsica	Dec.	7	New-York	Ha. *via* Nas'a.
Corsica	Jan.	4	New-York	Nassau.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$200! $150! $100! $50!

PREMIUMS.

TO EDITORS, LADIES AND OTHERS:

I will pay the above-named amounts for the best four articles on either my SOAP, SALERATUS or CONCENTRATED POTASH.

The articles must state the writer's experience in using the goods, and must be not less than ten lines, and be published in the editorial columns of any good family newspaper.

Any party wishing to compete for the above, and desiring further information, may address the undersigned. Each person writing and publishing a notice as above, will mail a marked copy of the paper containing the notice to me, and also write me by mail, giving full address.

The Premiums will be awarded on the 4th day of July, 1864.

B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., New-York.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22, 1863.

To B. T. BABBITT:

SIR: Observing your Premium advertisement in the *Scientific American*, I concluded to state, in a few words, what I knew of the merits of your soap, having used it enough to conscientiously say that it is all that it is represented to be.

I wish to ask you if it is necessary to write my name in full under the article, should I put it in one of the New-Haven papers.

If the article, which is on the next page is of no account, please say so, and that will end the matter: if it is acceptable, it will appear in the paper immediately.

J. D. W.

Bright golden day that ever gave
The world a man who cares to save

Betimes the toil of womankind,
A man with an ingenious mind
Bestows a real gift to us;
Because experience proves it thus.
In every way its claims to aid,
There's none but true assertions made,
Thus to affirm the truth we're bold,
Since using this we are not sold;

Saving our time and patience too—
Our friends will find this statement true,
A single trial and you can
Perceive that BABBITT is the man.—J. D. W.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BOARDING—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDrooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and and wife; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ATHENEUM COLLECTION OF HYMNS AND TUNES for church and Sunday-schools is now ready. It contains 512 pages and nearly 700 hymns and tunes, such as "Rest for the Weary," "Shining Shore," "Eden Above," "Shall we know each other there," &c. Among the new and beautiful pieces we would name "Dare to be Right," "Faint not, Weary Pilgrim," "Come to me," "Lion of Judah," "Shall we meet beyond the River," "Lord, give us Faith," "There is a Land of Love," "Oh, 'tis Glorious;" "We'll wait till Jesus comes," "A few more Years shall Roll," "Sabbath Bells, chime on," "Over the River," "Shall we meet no more to part?" "The Vacant Chair," "Forever with the Lord," &c. Price, bound, 65 cents, $7 per dozen, $55 per 100. Cloth-bound, embossed, 75 cents; $8 per dozen, $65 per 100; postage, 15 cents each. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

"THE TESTIMONY OF SCRIPTURE TO THE FUTURE GLORY OF CHRIST."—A lecture will be delivered, the Lord permitting, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in University Buildings, Washington-square. Subject: *The Destiny of the Earth*; when the universal and everlasting reign of Christ upon the earth, and the final and complete subjugation of all his enemies, will be demonstrated from Scripture. The Gospel of Salvation through the Blood of Christ will be preached at 7½ o'clock P. M. No expense of any kind is imposed on those who attend.

FREEDMEN'S MEETING AT THE STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Col. HANKS, who is North by authority of Gen. BANKS, to represent the sufferings of the freedmen, will speak, in connection with the representatives of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. An interesting group of former slaves, among whom are several apparently white children, will be introduced to the audience.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION, every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Morning, inspirational and trance speaking. Afternoon, Christianity restored. Evening, trance speaking. Jews, professing Christians, Spiritualists and the public generally are invited. Collections taken up.

AN ASSEMBLY OF BELIEVERS IN THE Lord Jesus Christ meets at University Building, Washington-square, every FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to worship God and break bread together in remembrance of the Lord's death till He comes. The Gospel is preached in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The seats are free, and no collection is made.

THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE.—The tenth discourse of this series will be delivered by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. Subject, *Eli, the Amiable Sinner*. Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER will exchange pulpits with the Pastor in the morning. Services commencing at 10½. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Pilgrim at the Palace Beautiful*, being the next in the series on the Gospel as illustrated by Bunyan. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK will preach the annual sermon before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. CROSBY,) on SUNDAY EVENING, the 29th inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A. MERWIN,
L. E. JACKSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF THE REV. HENRY ANTHON, D.D.—The Rev. JAMES PRATT, D.D., late of Trinity Church, Chicago, has accepted a call to supply the pulpit (during the absence of the Rector) of the Memorial Church of the Rev. HENRY ANTHON, D.D., in West 48th-st. Services SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Nov. 29, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, to commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening service and sermon in English, by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, D. D., to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A COURSE OF BIBLE READINGS FROM the originals, will be commenced by O. S. HALSTED, Ex-Chancelor of New-Jersey, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., New-York, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1863, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Admittance 25 cents, at the door.

S. S. BREWER WILL PREACH IN THE hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY next, at 10 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Subject *The Signs of the Times in Connection with the Coming of Christ.* In the evening, on 13th chapter of Revelations: *The Two-horned Beast.*

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. JOHN K. WARDLE, Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, MESSENGER of the Coming King, will preach the word of this last dispensation on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. All who love Christ, and desire the great salvation, are invited to hear.

NOTICE.—REV. MR. SHIMEALL PREACHES regularly EVERY SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, in the large hall, corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st. Subject for evening—*Lawful and Unlawful Amusements.* The young are specially invited. Seats free. N. B.—Sabbath School, 9 o'clock A. M.

FIFTY-SECOND-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE—LIVINGSTON HALL.—Rev. ERASTUS SEYMOUR, from Wisconsin, (Congregational,) preaches at the above place on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Interesting discourses next Sabbath.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church on 34th-st. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Seats cheerfully provided on main floor. All pews in the galleries are free. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SERMONS TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—REV. A. CLEVELAND COXE, Rector of Cavalry Church, will preach the second sermon of this course in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¼ o'clock in the evening, and thereafter at the same hours. The 3½ P. M. service has been discontinued.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. On SUNDAY, Nov. 29, the Rector, the Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, will preach in the MORNING, and the Rev. Dr. S. H. WESTON, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach an Advent sermon in the EVENING. Seats for all.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—A series of five lectures and entertainments for the benefit of this highly deserving institution, will be given at the large hall of Cooper Institute, on the EVENINGS of Dec. 9, 11, 14, 17 and 21. Several distinguished lecturers have been engaged. Tickets for the Course, $1 each.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of President and Court sts., Brooklyn.—The congregation of this Church will worship in their lecture-room hereafter. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—50TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs. SUNDAY, Nov. 29, preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. H. L. BRAY, former Pastor, and 7 P. M., by Rev. Dr. CURRY. Seats free. The public are cordially invited to attend. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

TABERNACLE, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—Rev. C. C. GOSS continues his discourses morning and evening on *The Last Great Drama, or Scenes Connected with the End of Time.* Children's monthly meeting at 3 o'clock. Home for strangers, young men and families. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening. Services commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CITIES OF THE BIBLE.—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, upon the *Great City, Nineveh*, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park. He will also preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st. The usual services will be held in the chapel of this institution on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses, singing by the children. All are cordially invited to attend.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, (NORFOLK-ST., near Grand.) Preaching by Pastor. Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Thanksgiving sermon, postponed on account of illness, will be preached on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Revival sermon at 7 P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free. Rev. Mr. SYLE will preach a missionary sermon on *Japan* in the evening.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MADISON-AV. Baptist Church have engaged the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, on 29th-st., near Madison-av., for Divine service. Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

THE FIRST OF THE COURSE OF Sermons on the "Liturgy" will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D.D. Services to commence at 7½ P.M.

REV. HENRY KENDALL, D. D., SECRETARY Home Missionary Society, will preach in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. BELL's, between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½. Subject for the Evening—*Prodigal Son—Why He went Home.*

REV. HENRY DARLING, D. D., WILL preach in the North Presbyterian Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., TO-MORROW, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening.

THE YOUTHS' MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the Madison-av. Baptist Church will hold their anniversary at the church corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will, by special request, repeat his sermon on *The Relations of Moral and Christian Men to Good Government*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the brick church (Rev. Dr. SPRING,) 5th-av., corner 37th-st. The public are invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall. No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Afternoon subject—*The Sting of Death.* All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

NINTH-ST. M. E. CONGREGATION WILL meet at Union Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st., on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Class Meeting on TUESDAY, and Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN.—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the eighth of a series of discourses on *The Early History of Christianity*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Unchurchgoing young men especially invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing in the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in the stone church, on 28th-st., two doors west of Broadway, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

LYONS VELVETS, CLOAKINGS,

CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy Beavers, and Woollen Goods of every kind for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear,

AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

LINENS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, SHEETINGS, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c., &c.,

AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, in great variety, at retail.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS.

MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH PLAIN, PLAID and FANCY SILKS. Also, just received, per steamers, a fine assortment of EVENING, DINNER and CARRIAGE SILKS—very choice,

AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

A large assortment at Retail, including novelties received per recent steamers.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS AT RETAIL.

BLACK SILKS, MERINOS, REPS, ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CREPES, VAILS, &c., &c. Also, White Goods of every kind.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. ROBES DE CHAMBRE and BREAKFAST ROBES. Also, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Undergarments, ready made or made to order. Special attention is requested to this Department, at store Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

LATEST STYLES, JUST RECEIVED,

AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MME. HUERSTEL
Has now opened her
PARIS FASHIONS
OF
LADIES' DRESSES,
CLOAKS AND CORSETS.
No. 59 Bleecker-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order, Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, rufflings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantelets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN bugle trimmings, ornaments, velvet ribbons, bonnet and trimming ribbons, alpaca and embroidery braids, buttons, cords and gipsey tassels; also a great variety of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, very cheap. N. B.—The largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of small wares, combs, brushes, hair-nets and fancy goods in the City; French kid gloves, only $1; zephyr worsted, less than any other store, in large or small quantities, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LADIES' FINE FURS, AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.—Opening at retail of a selected stock of Furs, by SIG'D GOSE, Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs, No. 49 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILITARY.—FOR SALE—A FIELD OFFICer's uniform, coat perfectly new and very handsome; made by Cullin. May be seen at DIEFENTHALER & CO., corner Broadway and 13th-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD newspapers, books and pamphlets. Waste papers of every description bought at the highest price. J. ELLIOTT, No. 40 Ann-st.

LAWYER.—I TAKE GOOD CASES AND HAVE no fee until I have gained the case. Advice free. M. BOWES, Attorney and Counselor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY FORbidden to harbor or trust my son, Wm. E., Jr., from this date, as I will pay no more liabilities of his contracting. W. E. PARSONS, No. 86 Christopher-st.

MACHINERY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STEAM ENgine of 80 to 100 horse-power, of approved construction, in good running order, and on reasonable terms. Apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COAL.

COAL AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE or will be exchanged for merchandise; 1,000 acres located in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. For particulars, inquire of WM. H. CLEVELAND, No. 21 Cortlandt-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drugstore within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42°, north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitud 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40 north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows

On Route No. 1	$100,000
On Route No. 2	200,000
On Route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, Dec. 7, for furnishing this Department with:

Cavalry Overcoats;
Gray Flannel Shirts;
Canton Flannel Drawers;
Uniform Hats;
Camp Kettles.

To be delivered at the Inspection Depot, in the city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods marked ... free of charge.

Parties offering goods must in all cases ... samples, and must distinctly state in their bid ... quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Dec. 7, 1863, at 2 o'clock, at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NO. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on the 4th of December next, for the carting of all Government stores in the City of New-York. Every person bidding for this work, must state explicitly the terms on which he proposes to do it. The City ordinance fixing the rates of cartage authorizes certain prices for carting, a load of 1,500 pounds varying according to distance. Bidders will be required to state their prices for carting the same number of pounds to the load the distances as mentioned in the ordinance above referred to. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the required service, and to keep them at work, when required, nights and Sundays, without extra compensation, and to be present, in person or by a competent agent, at all times to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done.

No proposals will be considered unless coming from responsible persons known to the undersigned, or who will be vouched for by responsible parties. Each proposal must be indorsed by two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to go security in the sum of $20,000 that said proposal, if accepted, will be faithfully carried out. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for carting Government Stores."

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, Dec. 14, 1863:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Second and Fourth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Avenue A, between Eighty-fourth and Ninety-third streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets.

For flagging and reflagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.

For new house for Engine Company No. 45.

For new house for Engine Company No. 23.

For new house for Hose Company No. 48.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 19.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company No. 22.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 28, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar School on 42d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHARLES H. LYONS,
THOMAS CRIMMINS,
WILLIAM HITCHMAN, } Committee.

Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 3d day of December next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,

Cavalry Trousers.
Infantry Great Coats.
Bootees, sewed and pegged.
Boots, cavalry, sewed and pegged.
Woolen Blankets, domestic manufacture.
India Rubber Blankets.
India Rubber Ponchos.
Knapsacks, complete.
Crossed Cannon, brass, for hats.
Hat Cords and Tassels, artillery.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, submit samples of articles they propose to furnish, stating the quantities and time of deliveries. A proper guaranty must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for,)" and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and G sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ANGLIA,
Capt. PROWSE,

will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednes'y, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d December. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10½ o'clock A. M. The SCOTIA will sail on the 16th December. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamer META, Capt. H. B. PARKER,

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Thursday, Nov. 19,	2	P. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 18,	12	M.
Saturday, Nov. 21,	2½	P. M.	Friday, Nov. 20,	1	P. M.
Monday, Nov. 23,	2½	P. M.	Monday, Nov. 23,	6½	A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24,	2½	P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 24,	7	A. M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 25,	2½	P. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 25,	7	A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 26,	3	P. M.	Thursday, Nov. 26,	7	A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 28,	9½	A. M.	Friday, Nov. 27,	8½	A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1,	11	A. M.	Monday, Nov. 30,	10	A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14 000.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE STORY COTTAGE, No. 305 Cumberland-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. location unsurpassed; house in perfect order, newly painted; contains gas, water, range. Possession given immediately; inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—No. 82 West 22d-st., in good order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—12 LOTS, 23D AND 22D-sts., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, all in one plot. Inquire of WM. M. BAXTER, No. 144 East 48th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 11 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

$2,500 TO $4,000 CASH WILL BE paid for a country residence—ten to fifteen acres, house, &c.; healthy situation near water preferred, within an hour's ride of the City by rail. Address Box No. 2,687 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

A FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR SALE—IN Middlesex County, New-Jersey, on the road to Freehold, only 3 miles from Spotswood depot, on Camden and Amboy Railroad, in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling, outbuildings, farming utensils, horses, &c., &c., in complete order. For particulars, call at No. 259 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A COUPEE FOR SALE—AS GOOD AS new, made to order by Brewster & Co., together with horse and harness; the horse is 7 years old, sound and kind—the harness was made by Gibson; will be sold separate or together, being the property of a gentleman having no further use for them. Call at private stable No. 71 West 41st-st.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount, authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. VANDERBILT, President.

WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct. 21 last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December, inclusive.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON, } Commissioners.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane,
New-York, Nov. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, for the election of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 7th of December next. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

WM. A. COBB, President.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office 440 and 442 Canal-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 440 Canal-st., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year.

WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., (free of Government Tax,) payable at the Banking Office, on and after Dec. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—BY A WOman of experience, a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or as family seamstress; can furnish the best of reference as to capability and respectability. Call for 2 days at No. 96 Grand-st.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouses, &c.; would make himself generally useful. Address W. F., Box No. 245 *Times* Office, for the week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man, German; has a thorough knowledge of all branches; has had 13 years' experience in this country, and can give the best of references. Inquire at No. 634 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD — FOR THE RETURN OF EIGHT $100 5-20 BONDS, lost Nov. 3, payable to M. H. Henry, and not indorsed; Nos. 61,809 to 61,816 inclusive; payment is stopped. Apply to GEO. RAPHAEL, No. 144 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, *et al.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $660,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $59,134 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

By D. W. IVES & CO.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

At 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway.

IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

A very valuable Private Collection of Paintings, the result of many years' travel and residence in Europe, and embracing examples of the highest order, by masters of both ancient and modern schools.

Among the specimens to be found in this collection, the connoisseur will find both modern and ancient works, of undoubted originality and purity, the most interesting and valuable of which, "The Temple and Garden of Love," by Reubens, "The Passage of the Red Sea," by Sebastian Bourdon, examples by David Teniers, Netscher, Wouvermans, Murillo, claim instant attention. Among the moderns are many illustrious names of the French school. The following names attest the value of the collection:

RUBENS,
NETSCHER,
WOUVERMANS,
MURILLO,
WEBB,
DUNERGER,
FRANCIA,
LATOUR,
DUFREY,
LEBRUN,
CORDIER,
FOX,

P. VERONESE,
LEBRUN,
RAFFAELLE,
GUERIN,
DURAND,
PLOTZER,
FINART,
HOFFMEYER,
L. J. VERNERT,
REBON,
GISE,
OSTADE,

D. TENIERS,
VERNET,
ROUX,
TURNER,
VALLIN,
BOURBON,
CORREGIO,
GALVANI,
MIGNOT,
GUERIN,
CORNIELO,
LORISE.

In addition, will be sold the interesting collection of choice water color and photographic drawings, including Thorwaldsen's "Night," "Morning" and "Seasons," proof of Church's "Niagara," drawings by Benard Ceseri, &c. These paintings are worthy the attention of all lovers of the fine arts and are strictly the property of the gentleman who has collected them, no other pictures being admitted to the sale. Catalogues will be ready one week before sale, and the pictures on exhibition.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SMALL ARMS, &c. AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Ordnance Building, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department:

133 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech-loading.)
111 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech-loading.)
36 Hall's Carbines, (breech-loading.)
307 Prussian Muskets, smooth bore, Cal. 72-100.
5- Russian Pistols.
120 Vincennes Rifles, Cal. 69-100, sabre bayonets.
36 Perry's Rifles, (breech-loading.)
18 Joslyn's Rifles, (breech-loading.)
63 Musketoons.
48 Cutlasses and Scabbards.
975 Roman Swords and Scabbards.
883 Navy Muskets, flint lock, altered to percussion, Cal. 69-100.
1,256 Knapsacks and Straps.
40 Pouches.
680 Gun-slings.
440 Waist Belts.
150 Sets Sergeants' Equipments.
228 Savage's Revolvers.

The above are in good order, but out of use in the Navy.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

COTTON.

DAN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, directed by the Honorable District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from

LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1., 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., as follows:

Cargo Schooner MARTHA JANE—
69 round bales Sea Island Cotton.
13 half bales Sea Island Cotton.
Cargo Schooner SEA BIRD—
10 bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo Steamer MAIL—
92 bales and packages Sea Island Cotton.
90 bales and packages Upland Cotton.
6 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Catalogues, and samples of Cotton, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner G and 22d streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

LECTURES.

LECTURES ON
GREAT HISTORICAL WOMEN.
REV. JOHN LORD,

by particular request, will deliver four Lectures in CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, COMMENCING THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock, instead of Monday.

SUBJECTS:

1. Dec. 3—*Heloise—Love.*
2. Dec. 7—*Elizabeth—Woman as a Sovereign*
3. Dec. 10—*Madame de Maintenon—The Woman of Society.*
4. Dec. 14—*Madame de Stael—The Literary Woman.*

Tickets for the Course, $1. Single admission 50 cents. To be had at Crowen's bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at the door.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

First introduced, and now use the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Office No. 22 Bond-st., G. Q. COLTON, J. ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

HELP WANTED

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED salesman in a retail boot and shoe store; must come well recommended. Address S. S., Box No. 485 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—TWO WOMEN TO PUT UP SEIDlitz Powders; only those who have had considerable experience at it and can bring the best of references, need apply. A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ONE WEEK MORE.
AND
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK,
OF THE
THREE ENORMOUS LIVING GIANTS,
EACH 8 FEET HIGH!
THE MOST
STUPENDOUS TOWERS OF HUMANITY
EVER SEEN UPON EARTH.

Never was such a sight seen. Never has the world produced

SUCH A TRIO OF HUMAN BEINGS.

They are
COL. ROUTH GOSHEN,
THE ARABIAN GIANT,
THE ARABIAN GIANT,

born in the City of Jerusalem, 27 years old,
EIGHT FEET HIGH, AND WEIGHS 475 POUNDS.
One of the most splendid men ever seen.
ANNA SWAN,
the Nova Scotia
GIANT GIRL,
GIANT GIRL,

17 years old, weighing 379 pounds and stands
EIGHT FEET ONE INCH HIGH!

and still growing—the tallest girl ever known. In fact her COLOSSAL PROPORTIONS are such that she really seems to

BELONG TO ANOTHER RACE OF BEINGS.
GIANT BOY,
GIANT BOY,

only 18 years old, and
EIGHT FEET HIGH.

In contrast with these tall wonders, may be seen

THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
14 YEARS OLD, ONLY 22 INCHES HIGH,
WEIGHS BUT 17 POUNDS!

The smallest of all small men!—throwing Gen. Tom Thumb, Com. Nutt, and all other descendants of King Lilliput entirely into the shade.

NEVER WAS SUCH A CONTRAST
of humanity seen on the face of the globe.

Also to be seen,

THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
MONSTER SERPENTS, MOVING WAX FIGURES,
GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, &c.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

at 3 and 7½ o'clock, will be produced
The MAGNIFICENT DRAMA called
FOREST BANDIT;
OR,
THE SPECTRE OF THE RUIN,

in which the great Spectral Illusion, the Ghost, is introduced, and the admired Musical Comedietta,

THE ROUGH DIAMOND,

in which Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM GOMERSAL make

THEIR LAST APPEARANCE,

prior to their return to England.

MISS DORA DAWRON,
THE DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,

also appears in a favorite double-voiced duet at each performance.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Fifth week of
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

The most brilliant engagement ever played at this Theatre.

FIRST NIGHT OF A NEW DRAMA.

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, will be presented for the first time in America, Tom Taylor's celebrated picture of everyday English life, now achieving the most extraordinary success in London, having completed a run of two hundred nights, entitled

THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

Know all men by these presents that the bearer hereof, Robert Brierly, was duly tried and convicted at the November Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, held at the Old Bailey in the year of our Lord 1860, of the crime of passing forged bank notes, and was sentenced to imprisonment for the period of four years. And furthermore, the said Robert Brierly having shown by his exemplary conduct, while incarcerated, that he is a fit subject for her Majesty's clemency, it is ordered that he be released on a Ticket of Leave, subject to the following regulations: That it shall be in the power of the authorities to revoke his license, for associating with or harboring notoriously bad characters or convicted thieves; of having in his possession buglarious instruments or having no visible means of support or being again convicted. For either such cases he will be sent back to public works to complete the unexpired term of his original sentence.

(Signed) GEORGE GREY,
Secretary Home Department.
JOSLINA JEBB,
Inspector-General of Prisoners.
HENRY TIBBETS,
Governor of Goal.

DESCRIPTION.

Name—Robert Brierly.
Where Born—London, Glossop, Lancashire.
Occupation—None.
Age—Nineteen.
Height—Five feet eight inches.
Complexion—Fair.
Eyes—Blue.
Hair—Brown.
Marks on Person—None.

[SEAL.]

Robert Brierly, a Lancashire lad	Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.
Emily St. Evremond née Traddles, Coryphée	Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
(with German Song "Di Haus die Menten und Perlen.)	
Hawkshaw, a detective	Mr. Hagan
Melter Moss	Mr. H. Bland
Green Jones	Mr. Vining Bowers
Mr. Gibson, a bill broker	Mr. Hind
Sam Willoughby, a hard case	Mrs. Floyd
Maltby, landlord	T. G. Morris
May Edwards	Mrs. Chanfrau
Mrs. Willoughby	Mrs. Hinde

Time—The Present Day.

The piece will be presented with

New Music by	J. P. Cooke
New Properties by	Charles Sylvester
New Scenery by	J. B. Smith

ACT 1.—The Bellevue Gardens. ACT 2—May Edwards' Lodging. ACT 3.—A Bill Broker's Office in the City. ACT 4.—The Bridgewater Arms. ACT 5—Scene 1—A Street in the City. Scene 2—An Old City Churchyard.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager	Mr. B. A. Baker

In consequence of the sudden indisposition of
MR. GABRIEL HARRISON,
the production of the new drama of
THE IMPOSTOR,

in which he sustains the principal character, is unavoidably postponed until Wednesday evening.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30,
PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

Marquis de Volange	Mr. Whiting
Chevalier de Bellerieve	Mr. Metkiff
Isadore Farine	Mr. Walter Lennox
Marton	Miss Henrietta Irving
Janette (with songs)	Miss Mary Shaw

LOTTERY TICKET.

Nicholas Capias	Mr. Gourlay
Wormwood	Mr. Walter Lennox
Miss Corset	Mrs. G. F. Tyrrell

GRAND MUSICAL MATINEES.
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
commencing
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2,
in which artists of the first talent will appear.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TUESDAY, Dec. 1, 1863,
JEAN DE SOT,
Operette in one act—words by Julien, music by Pilate.
LA PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS,
Comedie, in one act, by M. Leon Gozian.
LE TIGER DE BENGALE.
Vaudeville, in one act, by M. M. Labishe and Michel.
Doors open at 7½; Curtain raised at 8 o'clock.
Office for reserved seats No. 623 Broadway.

CLINTON HALL,

Astor-place.
READINGS
BY
MRS. and MISS L. BROWN,
on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING CURED.—At No. 29 Cooper Institute, special attention to the scientific education of the human voice. Most effectual treatment for weak lungs &c. Call for new circular.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of McKIM, BROS. & CO., for the prosecution of a general banking, exchange and commission stock business, to be conducted in the City of New-York.

HASLETT McKIM.
JOHN H. McKIM.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1863. ROBERT McKIM.

McKIM, BROS & CO. have this day opened their offices at No. 61 Wall-st., where they offer their faithful services for any business in their line that may be intrusted to them.

They propose to buy and sell Domestic and Sterling Exchange.

Government Securities, including Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, one year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c.

The Stocks and Securities of this market they will buy and sell on Commission only, and in this branch of their business they will be represented by Mr. CHARLES A. FISHER, a member of the Stock Board.

Collections promptly made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GEORGE F. TYLER, C. NICHOLS BEACH and WILLIAM E. STONE, under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE F. TYLER and C. NICHOLS BEACH, who will continue the business under the name of TYLER & CO., at No. 328 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and Trinity Building, New-York.

GEO. F. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH,
WM. E. STONE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SCHOENER & EDWARDS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued at Nos. 135 and 137 William-st. by R. T. EDWARDS, who is authorized to settle the business and sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

J. B. SCHOENER,
(per R. T. EDWARDS, Att'y.)
R. T. EDWARDS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN R. L. CUTTING, Jr., into partnership with me, and will continue the stock business under the firm of R. L. CUTTING & CO.

R. L. CUTTING.

Nov. 23, 1863.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BASSO FOR A church quartette. Address or apply at GROVESTEEN & CO., No. 499 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HYATT FROST	MANAGER

Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Performances at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
No half price.
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF
THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED COLLECTION
OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS

ever offered on exhibition to the American public.

THE FINEST ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING
in the world.
GREAT FAMILY RESORT.

STRICTLY MORAL and REFINED School for the study of Animated Nature. The Management regret being unable to accommodate the thousands that could not obtain admission on Thanksgiving Day, and would call particular attention to the

MORNING PERFORMANCE

to those wishing to avoid the crowd, it being especially arranged for the accommodation of

LADIES AND CHILDREN.
THE MAMMOTH WAR-ELEPHANT,
HANNIBAL,

will be introduced into the arena at each entertainment; also that most wonderful of

PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, TIPPOO SAIB,

by F. NASH. At each entertainment.

PROF. LANGWORTHY

will enter the

DENS OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

Also, to be seen at all hours,

THE ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE
in America.
THE ONLY LIVING ROYAL BENGAL TIGER
in America.
THREE LIVING WHITE BEARS,
the only ones on exhibition in America.
THE ONLY POONAH BEAR
in America, and second ever imported.
THE ONLY BLACK AFRICAN OSTRICH
in America.
THE ONLY SILVER-STRIPED HYENA

in America. Also, upwards of two hundred other living specimens from all parts of the world.

ALL LIVING,
ALIVE!
ALIVE!
ALIVE!

TRICK PONIES, COMIC MULES, and EDUCATED MONKEYS

will appear at each performance.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director	MAX MARETZEK.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
BENEFIT OF MAX MARETZEK.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8.
LAST NIGHT OF
FAUST.
GRAND OPERA IN FIVE ACTS BY GOUNOD.
NEW AND BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,

and the following very complete cast:

Margherita	Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel	Mlle HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust	Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Mephistophiles	Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Valentin	Sig. G. YPPOLITO
Wagner	Sig. D. COLETTI
Martha	Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor	MAX MARETZEK.

The sale of secured seats will commence this morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.

The undersigned begs to inform subscribers and the public generally that the next season of the German Opera will positively commence on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2. Books for new subscriptions are now open till MONDAY, Nov. 30, at the music-store of

MESSRS. BEER & SCHIRMER,
No. 701 Broadway,

from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., for series of either 12 or 24 nights, at the option of subscribers. The price of the subscription will be either $12 or $24, payable in advance. Subscribers are entitled to a reserved seat for each ticket, which may now be selected at the above store, but have the privilege of using as many of their tickets for one evening as they may choose. The tickets received must be exchanged for the regular reserved seat tickets before 12 o'clock noon, the day previous to the performance. With the opening of the season the regular price will be $1 50 for a reserved seat.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, opening of the Season.
STRADELLA,
Grand Opera in three acts, by FLOTOW.

Further particulars will be published in due time.

CARL ANSCHUTZ.

THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,

belonging to
JOHN WOLF, Esq.,

is now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND CHILD'S NURSERY. This collection contains choice original oil-paintings and water-colored drawings by the most distinguished masters of the English, French, German, Flemish and American schools.

Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

POLISH REVOLUTION.—THE SONS AND friends of Poland will commemorate the anniversary of the Polish Revolution by a grand public meeting on MONDAY, Nov 30, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Cooper Institute, on which occasion the blind pianist, Prof. Edward Ranski, will perform his original and the Polish national airs, &c., &c. Many distinguished speakers will address the meeting. Come one, come all! Rally for freedom's cause! Remember MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at the

COOPER INSTITUTE.

MEETINGS.

MASS ASSEMBLAGE OF THE CITIZENS.

GRAND WAR MEETING.

A public meeting of citizens will be held at the COOPER INSTITUTE on THURSDAY EVENING, the 3d of December, at 7½ o'clock, to respond to the call of the President for ADDITIONAL VOLUNTEERS, and to express the sentiments of the people in regard to the glorious victories recently achieved by the American forces under Gen. Grant.

At no period since the commencement of the rebellion have the people of this City had greater cause for congratulation on the progress of the war, or reasons more cogent to justify a public declaration of their determination to sustain the Union cause. The Volunteer army which has won such undying honor, must be strengthened, and our gallant Volunteers in the field must be encouraged by a prompt and decided response to the call of the President.

The meeting will comprise friends of the Union of all classes and of all parties, and will be addressed by many of the most popular orators of the country, among whom may be named

Judge KELLEY, of Philadelphia,
Gen. SICKLES,
Hon. WM. M. EVARTS,
Hon. CHARLES P. DALY,
Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK,
Hon. GILBERT DEAN,
Rev. WM. H. BOOLE,
Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

A display of fireworks in honor of Gen. Grant, and in compliment to the army of volunteers, will be exhibited on the avenue south of Cooper Institute.

It is expected that Maj.-Gen. Dix will preside, and no efforts will be spared to render this mass assemblage of the people of New-York a demonstration worthy of the Union cause.

George Opdyke,
Charles H. Marshall,
Benjamin F. Manierre,
Henry Hilton,
Elliot C. Cowdin,
R. A. Witthaus,
Stephen Hyatt,
Moses Taylor,
Peter Cooper,
Frank E. Howe,
Andrew V. Stout,
Charles P. Daly,
Prosper M. Whetmore,
Charles G. Cornell,
John D. Ottiwell,
Isaac Bell,
John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Elijah F. Purdy,
Henry Beeny,
Thomas C. Fields,
Henry Clews,
James Wadsworth,
Nehemiah Knight,
Josiah Oakes,
W. W. Clarke,
M. W. Cooper,
Henry M. Taber,
Samuel Sloan,
George P. Putnam,
John A. Stevens, Jr.,
William T. Blodgett,
Harvey H. Woods,
William A. Darling,
David Dows,
E. E. Morgan,
Gilbert Dean,

Josiah Sutherland,
Orison Blunt,
Alex. T. Stewart,
Waldo Hutchins,
John Stephenson,
Thomas C. Acton,
William E. Dodge,
James T. Brady,
Minthe Tompkins, Jr.,
George Bliss, Jr.,
Leonard W. Jerome,
Francis I. A. Boole,
A. B. Eaton, U. S. A.,
Wm. Seligman,
Mathew T. Brennan,
Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.,
Morris Ketchum,
William M. Tweed,
Edward S. Jaffray,
James B. Nicholson,
William Custis Noyes,
John Clancy,
George W. McLean,
Peter B. Sweeny,
William Hays, U. S. A.,
Charles Gould,
Cephas Brainard,
Benj. R. Winthrop,
Robert H. McCurdy,
William Orton,
John T. Hoffman,
Spencer Kirby,
Gustavus A. Conover,
S. L. Woodford, U.S.N.,
John O'Brien,
John H. Macy,

Committee of Arrangements.

INSTRUCTION.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE WILL OPEN Dec. 15, 1863. The Principal may be seen at Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st., New-York, till Dec. 7. Address, for Circulars, P. B. HULSE, Principal, Woodbury, Conn.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE DEsires to teach three or four s daily, commencing about the 1st of January; best of City and other references given. Address S. J., Union-square Post-office, No. 831 Broadway.

FRENCH CLASS.—MME. BONDON'S FRENCH Class for Children will commence at 10½ o'clock on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at No. 44 West 24th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For terms, &c., see Circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 161 5TH-AV.

Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Mondays and Thursdays; gentlemen's evening class, Mondays and Thursdays at 8 P. M.

The Dusseldorf School of Art.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit an indignant artist to call your attention to the following paragraphs quoted from a critical article upon the "Artists' Fund Exhibition," published in your issue of the 21st inst. The critic is discoursing of LEUTZE's celebrated picture of the "Departure of Columbus from Spain," which he characterizes as a "large, ambitious, pretentious and clever picture, painted with a certain picturesque power, facility of handling, parade of costume and agreeableness of coloring, all pleasing and taking enough;" but he adds:

"It is unfortunately the thousandth display, slightly varied, of the resources of that wonderful Dusseldorf Museum of (so called) historical objects—a collection of glittering trumpery which constitutes a large part of the stock in trade of that smart school of art. Here is a crowd of figures with elaborate costumes, most elaborately painted, stuffs of every texture and pattern, priests, laymen, and courtiers, all engaged in the historically important duty of seeing COLUMBUS off. That fat-thighed, striped-breeched Dusseldorf youth, heir to pigmentary immortality, as necessary to one of these pictures as is the white birch trunk in the corner of the landscapes of a certain school of American painters, makes his appearance also. There are human faces, but they are secondary. No one indicates emotion. COLUMBUS, an utterly unsuggestive and expressionless figure, stands conspicuously upon his deck, almost as big as the ship in which he is to cross an unknown ocean. Trouble has already begun. The baffling wind blows the sail one way, the flag another. It is all pointless, meaningless, suggestiveless, dumb show, subdued gaudiness and meretricious glitter. The formula for a Dusseldorf picture is always nearly the same. The subject must be at least *connected* with a great event; then variety of costume, red paint, dark spot, light spot, big-legged little pages, bareheaded priest for religious sentiment, gay costumed courtier for romance, young woman to balance page, old woman to balance young woman, and so on in trivial contrasts and insignificant compensations."

I consider this characterization of the Dusseldorf school as altogether unfair. I have lived several years among the Dusseldorf artists, and I never saw that wonderful museum of "historical trumpery," described by the writer. Would he have them paint all their figures nude, or if they painted costume, would he have them so paint that neither silk nor wool nor embroidery could be distinguished one from another? Would he have a courtier in rags, or a beggar in silk? Your critic may be ever so caustic in his treatment of the quackeries of art, but I would have him be just in his treatment of the Dusseldorf school. I admire the style in which he plies his whip of scorpions upon the shoulders of that "fearful and wonderful being, doubtless meant for an angel, who triangulates the smoky heavens with most agonizing contortions," on the obverse of the medal presented to Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, by the Chamber of Commerce. And in this, and most of his other criticism, every true artist will agree with him and DUSSELDORF.

The Conscription Law—An Amendment Suggested.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not unlikely that Congress will amend the Conscription Act at its next Session, in several features. I beg leave to suggest that that portion of the Act establishing two classes ought to be repealed. As the law now stands, every man between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years of age must be drafted before any upwards of thirty-five can be, except unmarried men. In the draft that has taken place, and will take place in January next, the young men under thirty-five run all the risk. Those upward of that age are just as safe as though the country were at peace. The call for troops is not large enough to exhaust the first class. I submit that this discrimination is unjust. An able-bodied man, between thirty-five and forty-five, is just as vigorous and capable of endurance as he ever was. He is then in the prime of life, and in the full enjoyment of all his powers. He surely owes his country service as much as the younger man.

As between married men, as a general rule, the hardship is greater in case a young man is drafted under thirty-five, than over that age. Take, for instance, a married man of thirty, with three small children, the oldest six years of age, and a man of forty with the same number of children, the oldest sixteen years of age. Suppose both fathers equally poor, and die. Can the loss of the almost grown up children be comparable to that of the helpless infants? Beside, young married men are not so apt to have means to support their families as older men. Very few who do not inherit wealth ever begin to accumulate wealth under thirty. Men generally make their fortunes, if they ever make any at all, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five.

This draft cannot be sugar coated. It is a hard thing. But it will be borne the easier if it can be borne with the assurance that its burdens are properly distributed. It does seem to me that the law unjustly discriminates against the young married man, who has not the means to protect himself and his helpless little ones, nor the position in public affairs to make his protest against such injustice influential. L.

Salaries of Bank Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Amidst all the agitations which have lately disturbed this community, on the subject of increase of wages, in which, I believe, nearly every class of the Mercantile and Mechanical departments has had a voice, as yet the Bank Clerks have remained silent, although the hard times have affected them as keenly as any, and they have found it, in many instances, utterly impossible to get along without the assistance of others. Take for instance a young man who has passed his minority, and is receiving by way of compensation for his services, four or five hundred dollars per annum; deduct from this $250 for his board, from the remainder, his bill of clothing and other necessary expenses, and what remains to lay up against the exegencies that may arise in after life. It is generally supposed that this class receive a very large remuneration for their services, but such is not the case, unless it be one perhaps in a hundred who is fortunate enough to secure a high position, and even then their salary is not large considering the responsibility therewith involved. As a member of this class, Mr. Editor, I would through the medium of your columns, appeal to the Board of Directors of these institutions and ask of them a serious consideration of this subject, and also urge the clerks in the employ of the same to make a general demand for advance of salary, assuring them that in so doing they will have the hearty coöperation of

A BANK CLERK.

Salaries of Salesmen.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to reply in as few words as possible to a communication from a New-York jobber, in the TIMES a few days since, in which he asserts that there never was a time in the history of the jobbing trade when clerks were in greater demand or receiving higher wages than at present.

Now, I most respectfully submit that the experience of nine-tenths of the salesmen, book-keepers, &c., in the trade for the past two or three years, will not bear out this assertion; but on the contrary, while employers have been making such a harvest as has never been known before, the clerks have been put on short allowances to bring the years' expenses within their income.

I will give my own case, and in all of my acquaintance they tell pretty much the same story: I am a salesman; in 1854 I received $1,500 salary; in 1855, $1,800; in 1856, $2,000; in 1859, $1,800; in 1860, $2,000, and in 1861 I received at the rate of $2,000 until the war broke out, our firm failed, and I was thrown out of business.

In the Fall after the resumption of trade, I applied to one of our loud-mouthed leading firms for business; I received for answer: "We buy no man's business; the *humbug* of hiring high-priced salesmen has exploded; we want no man in our employ who is worth over $400 a year!"

Salesmen have been paid, previous to this war, on a basis of about 2½ per cent. commission; that is to say, if he sold the previous year $40,000, he could get $1000 for the year coming, and so on; but this has also changed since 1861. I have sold goods in a house dealing exclusively in foreign goods, at 1½ per cent. commission. I have earned at this rate from five to seven hundred dollars a year, whereas, if I received the old rate, my income would nearly double its present amount.

I have repeatedly laid my case before my employers, and have received for an answer, "We cannot *afford* to pay any more commission." Now, how is the fact with reference to this? I will give an instance. Our firm bought a cargo of dress-goods and paid twenty cents per yard on four months time for it. The first buyer I had bought sixteen pieces at twenty-five cents per yard; *cash*. On that sale my employer made his fifty dollars, less 1½ per cent, or *three* dollars, my share of the "loaf."

Now, what I say is this: Our employers are now making, on an average, twenty-five per cent. profit on all their business—and, previous to 1861, the profits of the trade did not average over *ten* per cent.—and when they made ten per cent. profit, they could afford to pay 2½ per cent. commission to salesmen; but now, that they are making *twenty-five* per cent. profit, they cannot "afford" to pay over 1½ per cent. commission.

Such, Messrs. Editors, are the *facts* in our case, and it is high time there was some organization among us to protect ourselves and our little ones at home. SALESMAN.

(Advertisement.)

STEAM CLEANING AND DYEING.—E. LORD, No. 408 Broadway, (entrance No. [illegible]) Cleaning by a new chemical process. Gentlemen's garments cleaned like new. Patronized by Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS, ABBATT & RATHBUN, SMITH & RICE, and the Broadway clothiers generally.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans.—Brig.-Gen. J. S. Wadsworth, son and servant, Capt. T. E. Ellsworth, A. D. C., Capt. R. T. Dunham, A. D. C., and servant, bearer of dispatches, Mark Hoyt, A. K. Blake, wife and servant, H. W. Taylor, Miss Hartland, Capt. James Stilwell, U. S. N., Mrs. Skinner, Miss Skinner, Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Fernandes and child, A. Fernandes, Paymaster H. M. Hyde, M. Esenweind, L. Scovil, U. S. N., Dr. George Clary, Dr. T. Cottman, Capt. M. L. Leggett, Lieut. J. M. Fory, E. Durand, Lieut. S. C. Mower, Lieut. V. K. Spear, J. L. Riddell and servant, S. A. Hodgman, H. H. Hulse, A. Lechande, A. Lieberman, A. Smith, F. Malmros.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morning Star, for Havana and New-Orleans.—For New-Orleans—George P. Barker, William P. Peck, Mrs. John C. Cobb and two children, A. S. Ambler, David R. Hawks, Samuel Hawks, John Barnett, Henry Bodenheim, A. Lehman, M. Bodenheim, Mr. Geoss, Mr. Rosenbaine, Mrs. W. J. Walker, Mrs. William Haversham, Mrs. E. C. Downing, Mrs. John Jewett, Jr., Mrs. Capt. Leslie Smith, Mrs. John F. Collins and two children, Miss Sedgwick, Major R. Cheney, Miss Jackson and two daughters, F. H. Knapp, William P. Millard, Mrs. Brod, Mrs. St. John, Mrs. Warner, George R. Beard and servant, Mrs. Louisa Barney, Mrs. K. M. Sharpe, Julius Manzer, Mrs. A. S. Weed, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Nasits, Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Stites, of Morristown, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. John M. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hill, Capt. J. M. Price, William Whann, W. B. Bowles, Addison Gage, Theodore Faxon, Jr., Joseph Snow, Jas. Gray, John D. Bradley, J. Warren, John Davidson, Mrs. Thomas McKay, Mrs. E. H. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. James Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lyman and child, William M. Abbott and wife, Luma La Coste, lady, two children and servant, George W. Armory, A. P. Perkins, Capt. J. L. Swift, Col. Thomas E. Chickering, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ault, Mrs. Annie C. Mourie, Mrs. Mary K. White, Miss Annie Dailey, Henry Borsemann, Mr. and Mrs. George Gusty, Mrs. Cicenmazer, Mrs. R. H. McMillen and child, Mr. McMillen, Mrs. John N. Keine, child and servant, Edgar Reed, Aristide Delvailer, Edward Davies, Henry Otis, C. Thatcher, Capt. S. W. Abels, W. Knox, John D. Colver, Dr. Morris Mackie, Mrs. H. Barlett and child, Theodore Pincus, Mrs. Des Anges, A. R. McKenzie, J. N. Phelphs, Lieut.-Col. C. Dillingham, 8th Vermont Volunteers, Mrs. L. A. Churchill and four children, Moses Bates, of Boston, H. W. Lockwood, Mountaine Flowers, Samuel D. Winslow, Mrs. E. P. Clark, Nelson Taylor, For Havana—M. Mola, B. Sanchas, Raffael Varona, L. de Silva Terro, Prospero Massana, Edwardo Dugamenn, Patrick Eagan, James Coxe, Michael O'Brien, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Peck, Miss Martha Downes, Dr. C. B. Bailey, N. Graham, R. de Silva Terra and lady, Josiah Partridge, F. Dragoni, R. A. Southworth, Edward F. Smith, E. R. Thompson, Mrs. B. W. Clarke, Mrs. W. W. Brigham, R. M. Estes, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Wood and two children, G. J. Blakesly, Benjamin Zerego, Victor Vatente and daughter, George Lucia, Adolphus Badinello, James Crowley, S. F. Suit, Fielding Suit, N. M. Whipple, W. G. Ross, John B. Thoms, Victor Normand, John Henry Prow, Francois Falsiner, Mr. Nicol, and others in the steerage.

NOV. 28.—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Robert Morris, Miss Fraser, Miss Kuff, Capt. Isdell, Mr. Sheningham, Robert Adams, O. J. Victor, C. Charpentier, Edward M. Greenly, Dr. J. M. Fraser, M. A. Dietz, A. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bliss, B. J. Eyre, James H. Crabtree, Archibald Clark, George Paul, John Kelly, Capt. Curtis, Wm. B. Morris, Miss A. Girard, Madam Eva San Daminio, Alexander Empey, J. Johnston, W. G. Pinchon, Alexander Fullon, Ambrose G. Dale, N. G. Carnes, H. Keller, A. Mellish, F. West, W. G. Preston, Capt Knox, John E. Jones, James M. Scorel, G. W. Throp, Thomas Kidd, John Ewart, with others in the steerage.

NOV. 28.—*In steamship Teutonia, for Hamburg, &c.*—C. W. Schuffner, New-York; Etienne Gouin, San Francisco; John Burns, New-York; Otto Schoemann, San Francisco; L. Lueders, James Kedd, Jr., New-York; Isaac Pincus, California; A. B. Smith, Albany; F. W. Kentsow, New-York; P. Diodato, California; Catharine Muller and infant, Miss Clara West, Mrs. Seeliger, New-York; Frederick Hornung, Philadelphia; A. Ries, J. Rios, New-York, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 02	Sun sets	4 33	Moon rises	8 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10 04	Gov. Island	10 53	Hell Gate	12 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Bowmansville, (Br.,) Anderson, Havana, Holmboe & Balchen; Plato, (Br.,) Freble, Shanghai, Aymar & Co.; Morning Star, Courtney, Havana and New-Orleans, J. E. Raynor; E. S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamers Lacon, Aacon, Boston, Howes; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Gratitude, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co; Star of the Union, Reed, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Ellen Austin, Kennedy, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Henry Trowbridge, Duntze, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; George S. Hunt, Woodbury, Baltimore, Frett, Son & Co.; Indian Belle, (Br.,) Trumbull, Genoa, Baetjer & De Vertu; Gen. Warren, Taylor, Toulon and Malta, C. L. Wright & Co.; Powhatan, Pendleton, New-Orleans, T. A. R. Webster & Co.; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, T. T. Dwight; Princessa Alexandra, (Dan.,) Doate, St. Thomas, Roche, Bros. & Coffey.

Brigs Joseph Hearn, (Br.,) Trepy, St. Johns, N. F., D. Starr; Zero, (Br.,) Benton, Madeira and Bathurst, Africa, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Istock M., (Aust.,) Paicuvich, Antwerp, Wm. Schmidt's Son; Keoka, (Br.,) Burns, St. Johns, P. R., Brett, Son & Co; Volante, (Arg.,) Botford, Montevideo, W. W. Defort & Co.; Paul Emet, (Dan.,) Raahage, Malaga, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Charlie and Willie, Johnson, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Whistler, Presbury, Taunton; Hamilton, Ogden, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; O. P. Binns, Hall, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; White Cloud, Bundage, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Washington, Wyatt, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Exertion, Forbes, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Lion, Rose, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; W. A. Ellis, Hughes, Alexandria, Jonas Smith; A. Kelly, Prior, Fall River, F. J. Campbell; William Henry, Sharrod, Washington, F. J. Campbell; Hannah Willetts, Craimer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary O. Craimer, Craimer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. B. Myers, Welden, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Uriah and Tabitha, Watkins, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght; F. Nickerson, Henderson, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; J. H. Hoyt, Lyon, Alexandria, L. D. Platt; Roscius, Lincoln, Taunton, Gautier & Price; Twilight, Matthews, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary & Susan, (Br.,) P. Albany, Plymouth, W. I., Wm. T. Albany; Shannon, (Br.,) Roberts, Antigua, George H. Johnson, Moonlight, Tuthill, Washington, Tupper & Beattie; John Snow, Grant, Boston; F. F. Randolph, Risley, Fortress Monroe, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Chinjoran, Madison, Washington; M. S. Compton, Depew, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght; Helen, Canol, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Thomas Clift, (Br.,) Cassidy, Charlottetown, P. E. I., C. H. Trumbull; O. Ames, French, Washington, L. Kenny; M. L. Wetmore, Farrell, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Amenia, Cavileer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Monterey, Falkenburgh, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Orion, (Br.,) McInness, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Tynes & Smith; W. Raleigh, Nickerson, New-Orleans, Murray & Nephew; Hubert, Branlon, Crowell, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton.

Sloops Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, L. Kenny; A. C. Leete, Leete, New Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. mail steamship George Washington, E. V. Gager, commanding, New-Orleans 21st inst., with mdse., mails, specie and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 27th inst., 7 A. M., 90 miles north of Hatteras, signalized the steamship Hudson, bound S.

Steamship Oriole, (Br.,) Woodfine, Havana Nov. 8, via Key West 21st, with sugar to Palacua & Escalante. Had continual heavy gales up to Hatteras.

U. S. steam-transport Alliance, Daly, Alexandria, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Ruggles, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherine, Philadelphia, with mdse. J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Fanny, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

U. S. surveying steamer Corwin, Phillips, Portland, Me.

Brig L. H. Cole, of Turks Island, Gardiner, Matamoras 29 ds., with cotton to T. A. R. Webster & Co.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, Hodgden, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. S. T. Hoyt, Cramer, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Below.

Ship Emerald, Luce, hence for Liverpool Oct. 31, is returning leaky. Has lost several men overboard and has lost some spars. During a gale she shipped a sea which killed the Captain, washed overboard the first mate, Mr. George Smith, and injured several of the crew.

Bark Wm. Van Mame, from ——.

Bark Kate Stamier, from New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

A dense fog prevails this morning. The ferry-boats are running at irregular intervals. Except the collision between the steamer Commonwealth and the Williamsburgh ferry-boats Warren and Nebraska, we have not heard of any disasters on the rivers as yet.

From Sandy Hook we have no reports except the steamers Alliance and Charles Osgood, and a very few via Long Island Sound. The Eastern boats came through in fair season.

The steamships City of London, Teutonia, Morning Star and Chesapeake, outward bound, are detained.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A telegram from Cronstadt states that the Hamburg ship Caroline, from Cronstadt with a cargo of hemp for New-York, sunk in 15 fathoms of water, close to the island of Aspo. It appears that the vessel was abandoned, after having struck a rock, somewhere in the neighborhood of Nared, and taken possession of by some of the islanders and taken to Aspo, with the intention of taking her into Frederickham, but she sunk shortly after getting her into Aspo. Cargo insured in the United States.

Domestic Ports.

KEY WEST, Nov. 21.—In port, U. S. steamers Santiago de Cuba, Mantsville, De Soto and Dale; bark Fanny, from New-York; schr. Citizen, from Tampico for New-York, in distress, to sail about Dec 1. Sld. 21st, brig Mary E. Thompson, Lampher, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Houston—bark, from Boston for New-Orleans, 21st inst., 17 miles of Key West.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR,

ORISON BLUNT.

ORISON BLUNT has been a successful merchant in this City for twenty-five years.

He was elected Alderman of the Third Ward, at the General Election in 1853, and served during the year 1854.

He soon became distinguished for his uncompromising opposition to "high priced" contracts and swindles on the City Government.

By his determined opposition to the Russ Pavement Contract, in which seven dollars and fifty cents per square yard was charged for stone, it was finally surrendered.

Mr. BLUNT then took an active part in bringing into use the Belgian or Trap-Block Pavement, at one dollar and ninety cents per square yard, which met with universal favor, and which has been laid in many of the principal streets of this City.

He also strongly opposed the Offal Contract, which had been made in 1853, which contract, through Mr. BLUNT's opposition, was finally surrendered and compromised satisfactorily to all parties, with a great saving to the City.

After that, another contract was made for the removal of the offal, which yielded a handsome revenue to the City.

During his term of service as an Alderman, Mr. BLUNT also introduced the question of using Steam Fire Engines in the Fire Department, and which he strenuously advocated.

He was appointed to examine and report the best plan or model of Steam Fire Engines, when prizes therefor were offered by the Common Council, and his report was unanimously accepted.

Steam Fire Engines which then met with so much opposition are now universally approved by the Fire Department throughout the country.

Mr. BLUNT also recommended the lighting of Piers by means of Reflectors, which plan was adopted, and has saved many valuable lives.

When the question of bringing a greater supply of Croton Water over High Bridge was agitated, Mr. BLUNT was the first to recommend the use of wrought iron pipes for the purpose, until a permanent structure could be finished.

At the Election in 1856 he was again elected Alderman, and represented the Fifteenth Ward, where he then lived, in 1857.

Here, again, he was conspicuous in his persistent and determined opposition to all jobs and fat contracts, and succeeded in stopping many of them.

He successfully opposed the sale of the Lowber Market property, and the scheme was abandoned for that year.

When the Police law was changed, he battled against FERNANDO WOOD's friends, and sustained the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The entire force subsequently serenaded him at his residence. Mr. BLUNT has always sustained the force by his votes and speeches, and when the appropriation for their salaries was exhausted, he urged upon A. V. STOUT, Esq., then Chamberlain, to advance the money, notwithstanding the deficiency, and pledged himself to vote for the appropriation in the Board of Supervisors.

When the Board of Supervisors was reorganized under the Act of 1857, he was elected to that Board, and has been distinguished as a Supervisor for his zeal in protecting the best interests of the County.

When the new Board of Supervisors entered upon their duties in 1858, they found many thousands of dollars of arrearages for supplies furnished the County in previous years.

Most of these bills were examined by Mr. BLUNT, and by careful auditing on his part, the amounts were reduced in some instances more than one-half, and a great reduction made in the gross amount.

Since then, the expenditures have been kept within the amounts appropriated and raised for the year, with a balance to the credit of the county to begin the year with.

Mr. BLUNT, by his own personal efforts in exposing fraudulent measures, has prevented many of them being passed.

His opposition to the contract made by the Commissioners of Records, under which eight hundred thousand dollars of the public money has been expended, has been most determined, and he succeeded in defeating some of the appropriations proposed to be made for them.

When the rebellion commenced in earnest, and the President called for troops to defend the Capital, Mr. BLUNT devoted more time and spent more money in sending troops to the seat of war than any other private or public citizen in this City.

He was engaged night and day in equipping the regiments, providing transportation, &c., and without receiving one dollar compensation from the Government.

Before the draft was made in this City, Mr. BLUNT recommended the appropriation of two millions of dollars to procure Volunteers, and thus to avoid the necessity of a draft; but he was not able at that time to secure the appropriation.

After the draft was made, and while the Common Council, who had voted three millions of dollars to exempt substitutes, could not agree as to the manner of spending the money, the Board of Supervisors, with the Mayor and Comptroller, adopted a plan by which two millions of dollars was appropriated for the purpose.

Supervisor BLUNT was selected by the committee to carry out the provisions of the ordinance thus adopted, to procure substitutes for drafted men.

By the manner in which Mr. BLUNT managed the operations, the Firemen, Militia, Policemen and poor men, who were unable to pay the three hundred dollars exemption, were provided with substitutes, and the total cost did not reach six hundred thousand dollars. Thus, the Government got the men, and the Police, the Firemen, the Militia and others were relieved from the necessity of paying the three hundred dollars or going into the army.

So methodical and business-like were his arrangements in this expenditure of six hundred thousand dollars, that when he closed up the work, the cash balanced to a cent. Vouchers for every expenditure were filed with the Comptroller, and a balance remained of nearly one and a half millions of dollars.

When the new call for troops was made by the President, Mr. BLUNT was satisfied that, with proper bounties, a sufficient number of Volunteers could be procured to furnish the quota of the City and County of New-York, and, on his recommendation, two millions of dollars have been appropriated to procure the Volunteers.

Mr. BLUNT is a hard working man, in whatever he undertakes. Quick to discover a fraud, he is never cheated. Liberal with his own money, he is scrupulously careful of that belonging to the public.

He would make an active, energetic Mayor.

Having risen from the ranks, he is one of the people, and knows how to take care of their interests.

He does not steal himself, nor will he let anyone else, if he can help it.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, McKean, Union, Constitutional Union and People's Nominations.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE
FREDERICK W. LOEW.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR:

GENTLEMEN: I am a candidate for reëlection in the Fourth Judicial District. I respectfully ask your aid, and that of your friends and clients.
WM. H. VAN COTT.
Nov. 25, 1863.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

XTH, XVTH AND XVIITH WARDS.
For Civil Justice,
J. DAGGETT HUNT,
(Present Assistant Corporation Attorney.)

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC, McKEON AND UNION NOMINATION.

FOR POLICE JUSTICE—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIITH AND IXTH WARDS,
JAMES M. MURRAY.

REGULAR INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

For Police Justice Eighth Judicial District, XVIth and XXth Wards,
DAVID LEVY.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.

For Police Justice 8th District, 16th and 20th Wards,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.

For Alderman XIXth Ward,
ROBERT McGINNIS.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

XVIIIth and XXIst Wards regular Democratic Nomination.
For Police Justice,
W. DRAKE PARSONS.

JAMES H. WELSH FOR RE-ELECTION as Police Justice—XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, Seventh Judicial District.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR,

ORISON BLUNT.

HEADQUARTERS,

No. 813 Broadway.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward,

For Alderman.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

REGULAR UNION CANDIDATE FOR POLICE JUSTICE,

VIth District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT.

To the Citizens of the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards:

At the election to be held on the 1st day of December, 1863, a Police Justice for this district is to be elected.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending Capt. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT as a suitable person to fill this important position.

His great experience in the Police Department, good judgment, and the fearless manner in which he has always discharged his duties, preëminently qualify him to perform the duties of the office.

Edwin D. Morgan, United States Senator.
William F. Havemeyer, Ex-Mayor.
William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor.
Francis R. Tillou, Ex-Recorder.
Lewis B. Woodruff, No. 10 West 29th-st.
L. W. Hoffman, No. 33 East 29th-st.
Rev. Dr. Houghton, No. 1 East 29th-st.
Rev. H. E. Montgomery, No. 115 East 30th-st.
Daniel Sanford, No. 50 West 37th-st.
William F. Carey, No. 249 5th-av.
Naham Sullivan, No. 6 East 29th-st.
R. A. Witthaus, No. 31 West 34th-st.
George V. Collins, Jr., No. 17 East 38th-st.
William F. George, No. 107 East 18th-st.
D. B. Turner, No. 245 5th-av.
Walter Magee, No. 36 East 29th-st.
John Foster, No. 149 East 18th-st.
Willett Seaman, No. 404 4th-av.
Andrew Campbell, No. 404 4th-av.
Charles Yates, No. 4 East 33d-st.
George A. Peters, M. D., No. 20 West 29th-st.
Ross Wood, No. 2 West 29th-st.
Hugh Auchincloss, No. 15 East 29th-st.
Sullivan, Randolph & Budd.
Smith Clift, No. 15 West 29th-st.
George Elliott, Jr., M. D., No. 18 West 29th-st.
C. Delmonico, 14th-st. and 5th-av.
Phillip Caswell, Jr., 5th-av. Hotel.
Charles H. Kerner, Clarendon Hotel.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION,

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
UNANIMOUS NOMINATIONS.
For Alderman, Fourteenth Alderman District, XVIIIth Ward,
RICHARD WILLIAMSON, JR., No. 133 5th-av.
For Councilmen, Sixth Senatorial District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE, No. 79 5th-av.
DAVID R. JAQUES, No. 320 West 22d st.
GEORGE McLEAN, No. 184 West 22d-st.
JEREMIAH PANGBURN, No. 735 Greenwich-st.
JAMES GALWAY, No. 296 Bleecker-st.
ELBERT ROBERTSON, 2d-av.
For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM H. NEILSON, No. 103 East 15th-st.
For School Inspector,
ROBERT ENNEVER, No. 180 3d-av.
For School Trustees,
EDWARD COOPER, No. 8 Lexington-av.
THOMAS STEVENSON, No. 166 East 23d-st.
For Police Justice, Sixth Judicial District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
RICHARD KELLY, No. 111 East 34th-st.
For Civil Justice, Sixth Judicial District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
THEODORE J. FONDA, No. 146 East 23d-st.

NINTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Mayor,
ORISON BLUNT.
For Police Justice,
JAMES M. MURRAY.
For Civil Justice,
WILLIAM E. SMITH.
For Councilmen,
WILLIAM H. HOUSNER, ABRAHAM E. DATER,
WILLIAM HEPBURN, JOHN H. PULLIS,
ELBERT ROBINSON, WILLIAM S. OPDYKE.
For School Commissioner,
JACOB C. BOGERT.
For Inspector,
GEORGE F. MERKLES.
For Trustees,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, HENRY P. LEE.
ABRAHAM VAN ORDEN, Chairman.
WILLIAM EDWARDS, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
For Alderman,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.
For Councilman,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE.
For Police Justice,
RICHARD KELLY.
For Civil Justice,
WILLIAM BOIES.
For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM H. NEILSON.
For School Inspector,
GEORGE F. WOODWARD.
For School Trustees,
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
THOMAS STEVENSON.
WM. LAIMBEER, Jr., President.
WM. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

UNION NOMINATION,

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.
For Civil Justice,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR COUNCILMEN OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
(IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.)
DAVID R. JAQUES,
GEORGE McLEAN,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
JEREMIAH PANGBURN,
JAMES GALWAY,
WILLIAM HEPBURN.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

(MOZART AND McKEON.)
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XVIIITH AND XXIST WARDS.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
GEO. C. BARRETT.
F. H. CHURCHILL, Chairman McKeon Con. GIDEON J. TUCKER, Chairman Mozart Con.
P. H. McDONOUGH, Sec. MARTIN A. KELLY, Sec.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

FOR ALDERMAN,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
McKeon organization. Tammany Hall.
DR. W. MURPHY, Chairman. I. H. BROWN, Chairman.
WM. H. MURPHY, Sec'y. ED. COOPER, Secretary.
Citizens' Association of XVIIth Ward.
DR. WM. HIBBARD, Chairman.
GILBERT E. UNDERHILL, GEORGE KELSEY, } Secretaries.

UNION NOMINATIONS

For Councilmen Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards:
JAMES E. WATSON,
NICHOLS H. BABCOCK, Jr.,
WILLIAM STARRITT,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOSEPH CUDLIPP,
MICHAEL SNYDER.

SEVENTEENTH WARD UNION NOMINATION.

FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner, JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN.
For Inspector, SAMUEL R. SMITH.
For Trustees, Long Term, } FREDERICK C. WAGNER, SAMUEL P. PATTERSON.
Short Term, JOSEPH KAMMERER, M. D.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

VIIth, XIth AND XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, Mozart and People's Nomination.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
EDWARD J. SHANDLEY.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR
POLICE JUSTICE,
RICHARD KELLY.
WM. LAIMBEER, Chairman.
WM. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—XVIIIth and XXIst WARDS.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
RICHARD KELLY.
WM. E. FROST,
Chairman, XVIIIth Ward.
MARSHALL VOUGHT, Secretary, XXIst Ward.

TAMMANY HALL.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
JAMES MAHONY.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON.
FORBES HOLLAND, Chairman.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

VIIIth and IXth Wards,
For Civil Justice,
WM. E. SMITH.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

For Civil Justice, Fourth Judicial District,
Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.
WILLIAM H. VAN COTT.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,

VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
REGULAR NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN,
WILLIAM L. ELY.

12TH, 19TH AND 22D WARDS,

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
For Civil Justice,
CHARLES E. JENKINS.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—ANSON WILLIS is the Citizens' Candidate for Police Justice. The report that he will not run, is false.

POLITICAL.

UNION.

PEOPLE'S UNION
AND CITIZENS' UNION
NOMINATIONS.
Councilman IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE.

SIXTH JUDICIAL UNION CONVENTION,

(Comprising the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,)
have unanimously nominated for
Civil Justice
WILLIAM BOIES.
S. V. BAGLEY, Chairman.
MORRIS A. TYNG, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS,

NINETEENTH WARD.
FOR MAYOR,
ORISON BLUNT.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
JAMES H. WELSH.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
CHARLES E. JENKINS.
FOR ALDERMAN,
GEORGE J. GREGORY.
FOR COUNCILMEN,
NICHOLAS H. BABCOCK, JR.,
JAMES E. WATSON,
JOSEPH CUDLIPP,
WILLIAM STARRITT,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
MICHAEL SNYDER.
FOR STREET COMMISSIONER,
JOHN F. ZEBLEY.
FOR INSPECTOR,
ROBERT BROWER.
FOR TRUSTEES,
SIMON SEWARD,
ABRAHAM W. KENNEDY.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

UNION NOMINATIONS,
For Mayor,
ORISON BLUNT.
For Police Justice of the Fourth Judicial District,
BARNABAS W. OSBORN.
For Justice of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.
For Commissioner of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.
For Inspector of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
MOSES M. VAIL.
For Trustees of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
WM. N. BLAKEMAN,
SAMUEL L. GRISWOLD.
To fill a vacancy,
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT,
JAMES S. HUYLER.
For Alderman of the Tenth Aldermanic District,
JOHN LALOR.
For Councilmen of the Sixth Senatorial District,
DAVID R. JAQUES,
GEORGE McLEAN,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
JEREMIAH PANGBURN,
JAMES GALWAY,
WILLIAM HEPBURN.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Commissioner of Common Schools,
FRANCIS LIEBER.
For Inspector of Common Schools,
DAVID W. ALLEN.
For Trustees of Common Schools,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
B. B. ATTERBURY.
Albon P. Man, Wm. E. Dodge, Le Grand B. Cannon, James Underhill, Samuel Shethar, W. W. De Forest, Wm. Walter Phelps, John H. Sherwood, John S. Patterson, Elliott F. Shepard—Nominating Committee.
THOS. B. ASTEN,
President Association.
ROBT. P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The undersigned, electors of the XVIIIth Ward, having unequivocal assurances of the faithful action of RICHARD O'BRIEN, in his official conduct as Councilman, the best evidence of his undeviating integrity, take pleasure in recommending him for the support of his fellow-citizens as a candidate for Alderman for the XVIIIth Ward. (Signed,)

ISAAC BELL, No. 26 West 22d st.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, No. 38 West 23d-st.
MOSES TAYLOR, No. 122 5th-av.
ISRAEL CORSE, No. 101 5th-av.
CHARLES LAMSON, No. 11 West 21st-st.
ROBERT L. CUTTING, No. 141 5th-av.
O. D. F. GRANT, No. 11 Gramercy-place.
N. L. McCREADY, No. 10 West 22d-st.

SIXTEENTH WARD

UNION AND CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE.
For Trustees
HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
MORDECAI L. MARSH,
HENRY VAN SCHAICK.
For Inspector
CHARLES A. CLARK.

UNANIMOUS NOMINATION OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

of the
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
RICHARD KELLY.
SMITH CLIFT, Chairman.
EDMUND STEPHENSON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR
POLICE JUSTICE,
RICHARD KELLY.
BENJ. F. MANIERRE, Chairman.
B. B. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools,
MORREL B. SPAULDING.
For Inspector of Common Schools,
ALFRED MOORE.
For Trustees of Common Schools,
DAVID V. FREEMAN,
JAMES R. LEAMING.
To fill a Vacancy,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.

TWENTIETH WARD UNION AND PUBLIC SCHOOL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

SCHOOL TICKET.
Commissioner—JAMES L. HASTIE.
Trustees—JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
STEPHEN G. SEARLS.
Inspector—ADOLPH C. RAU.

THE REGULATORS—EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Regulators of the Eighteenth Ward, Dr. GEO. F. WOODWARD was duly indorsed as a candidate for School Inspector—the members pledging themselves to use their undivided efforts to secure the election of the candidate.
J. C. MARTIN, Chairman.
J. OTIS WATTLES, Secretary.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
XVIITH AND XXIST WARDS.
For Civil Justice,
THEODORE J. FONDA.

To the Voters of the District:

I earnestly ask the support of the members of the Bar, and of all voters opposed to the constant changing of our Judges merely to subserve party ends.
THEODORE J. FONDA.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, LEARNING that Mr. GEORGE C. BARRETT has been put in nomination as a candidate for the office of Civil Justice in the Sixth Judicial District, very cheerfully certify that we have known him, both as a practising lawyer in our Courts and while he was studying law in the office of Messrs. Barrett & Brinsmade, Wall-st.

From our knowledge of Mr. GEORGE C. BARRETT, we regard his nomination as in every way an excellent one—his professional standing being good, his abilities more than the average, and his character irreproachable.

We make this statement without reference to politics, and with the single desire to signify to the citizens of this Judicial District that, in our judgment, Mr. BARRETT is eminently fit for the position to which he aspires.

Daniel Lord,	Hon. Wm. M. Evarts,
James W. Gerard,	Hon. Henry Nicoll,
Hon. Murray Hoffman,	G. M. Ogden,
Hon. John W. Edmonds,	Joshua M. Van Cott,
Hon. Gilbert Dean,	Richard O'Gorman,
Hon. Alex'r W. Bradford,	John K. Hackett,
Philo T. Ruggles,	Hon. W. R. Beebe,
William Betts,	H. G. DeForest,
F. F. Marbury,	Daniel D. Lord,
G. R. J. Bowdoin,	D. E. Wheeler,
John A. Weeks,	Hamilton Morton,
George W. Wright,	Henry Day,
Stephen Merrihew,	W. Q. Morton,
John G. Vose,	George Buckham,
J. W. Gerard, Jr.,	John C. T. Smidt,
Isaac P. Martin,	John A. Osborn,
Charles Donohue,	J. W. Fowler,

Richard Mott.

AT A MEETING OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION, held at their headquarters No. 435 4th-av., on Friday evening, Nov. 27, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we most cordially indorse the nomination of ORISON BLUNT for Mayor, and pledge ourselves to give him our undivided support.

Resolved, That we most cordially and earnestly indorse the nomination of Capt. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT as our candidate for Police Justice of the Sixth Judicial District. His eighteen years of experience in the Police Department, and the services he has rendered to the citizens of the City, recommend him to the voters of the District as the most suitable candidate for the office.

Resolved, That the nomination of WILLIAM BOIES is one that commends itself to all good citizens, he is both honest and capable, and with the united efforts of good men will be elected.

Resolved, That the nomination of CHARLES C. PINCKNEY for Councilman meets our hearty approval. His course in the Common Council during the year 1862 proved that he was the right man in the right place, and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That our candidates for School Officers, viz.: Francis Lieber, for Commissioner; David W. Allen, for Inspector, and Alfred Edwards and B. B. Atterbury, for Trustees, shows the wisdom of the Committee in presenting the names of such high-minded and competent persons to fill these important positions.

THOS. B. ASTEN, President.
ROBT. P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH WARD CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.

At a meeting of citizens of the Vth Ward, irrespective of party, held at the residence of Samuel S. Wyckoff, the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated:

For School Commissioner,
JAMES M. TUTHILL.
For School Inspector,
JAMES PRICE.
For Trustees,
JOHN BESSON,
JOHN H. WHITMORE.
SAM'L S. WYCKOFF, Chairman.
JOSEPH G. HARRISON, Sec'y.

A CARD FROM RICHARD WILLIAMSON, JR.

Reports having been put in circulation that my name has been withdrawn as a candidate for Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward, I desire to inform the voters of this Ward that it is not withdrawn, nor will it, under any circumstances, be withdrawn till sundown of Tuesday next. RICHARD WILLIAMSON, JR.

REGULAR UNION CONVENTIONS, SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XIITH, XIXTH and XXIID WARDS, NOV. 27 1863.—The Conventions reassembled at Dingledein's Nineteenth Ward Union Headquarters last evening, pursuant to notice from their Chairmen. Capt. JAMES BRYAN and WILLIAM H. DECAMP, Esq., of the XIXth Ward, appeared in person, and in the most magnanimous manner laid before the Conventions the nominations they had respectively received for Police Justice and Civil Justice, for the reconsideration of the Conventions: whereupon the thanks of the Conventions were unanimously tendered to the above-named gentlemen for the loyalty and patriotism thus manifested, and on due reconsideration and deliberation, the Conventions unanimously nominated JAMES H. WELSH of the XIIth Ward, present incumbent of the office of Police Justice, for reelection in the District, and CHARLES E. JENKINS, of the XXd Ward, for Civil Justice.

AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, SAMUEL SCOTT, } Chairmen.
G. B. TUNISON, W. T. B. MILLIKEN, } Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—AT A MEETING OF the Tammany Hall School Convention of the XVIIIth Ward, held on the 19th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated for School Officers:

For Commissioner,
WILLIAM E. CURTIS.
For Inspector,
ROBERT ENNEVER.
For Trustees,
EDWARD COOPER, JOSEPH SMYTH.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman.
ISAAC BELL, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD UNION NOMINATION.—SCHOOL TICKET.—Parents, look to your school ticket. For School Commissioner, JOHN F. ZEBLEY, Paper Merchant, No. 13 Spruce-st. For School Inspector, ROBERT BROWER, Carriage Manufacturer, Northeast corner of 57th-st. and 3d av. For School Trustees, SIMON SEWARD, Flour Merchant, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.; ABRAHAM H. KENNEDY, with Tradesmen's Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE

POTOMAC!!!

Fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers hear this:

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!

A VOICE FROM THE POTOMAC!

Read the following letter just received this morning by

Prof. HOLLOWAY, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York:

CAMP NEAR CULPEPPER, VA., Nov. 23, 1863.

Thomas Holloway, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Please send me some of your valuable pills for which you will find money inclosed. Soldiers who have used them say they are just the thing for us.

I have been in the service now over fifteen months, and have had no sickness, except diarrhœa, and I want to have your medicine by me in case of need.

Yours with respect,

ANTHONY OGDEN,

Company D, 26th Michigan regiment, 1st brigade, 1st division, 2d army corps, Army of the Potomac.

Let the reader go to the nearest drug-store and purchase a box of

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

OR

OINTMENT,

and send it to their relative in the army.

HASTEN! DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!!

To insure getting genuine go to the Depot

No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

GO AND SEE DR. H. H. STERLING.

No. 493 BROADWAY,

Where he has the AMBROSIA for sale which causes the hair to grow.

Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

DEPOT NO. 493 BROADWAY.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer, SEMMONS' Oculist's Optician, No. 669½ Broadway under the Lafarge House.